

INSURANCE

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INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 223

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

TWELVE PAGES

Vallabhbhai's Challenge To Gandhiji's Critics

Gandhiji Can't Run An Unreal Show

Accept Him On His Terms Or Let Opposition Take Up Job FLING AT RADICALS

"Many of the Congressmen have lost faith in the present programme of the Congress. Some of them are anxious to try new methods. It would be in the interest of the nation to allow all such people a free hand to draw up their own programme and to work in their own way" So said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, when interviewed by the "Chronicle" Representative on Mahatma Gandhi's Statement.

MORE POWERFUL OUTSIDE

Continuing he said: "It will be easier for Gandhiji to work his own programme, if he is relieved of the heavy burden of the Congress Organisation, which is not likely to work smoothly unless radically altered."

Outside the Congress, he will be more powerful and more helpful to the Congress. Inside it, he would be a hindrance and a source of weakness to the Congress Organisation."

PLAN FOR HIS FOLLOWERS.

"They may remain in the Congress and work their own programme without being involved in the Congress controversy," he said when questioned as to what the faithful followers of Gandhiji would do, if he went out of it.

Regarding Gandhiji's new terms the Sardar said: "I hope that in the open sessions of the Congress in Bombay, the Amendments proposed by Mahatma Gandhi for a radical alteration of the Congress Constitution will be thrown out, because I believe that it is very harmful to the interest of the nation solemnly to pass resolutions in the National Assembly and then not to work for it."

CONGRESS CRITICS. "It is not difficult to read the temper of the people. A large number of Congressmen vote for resolutions in the Congress Committees with no intention of carrying them out. There are others who continuously oppose, criticise or ridicule the Congress programme."

"A great man like Mahatma Gandhi ought not to be a party to such an unreal show. Of course, the Congress would take tremendous strides towards freedom, if it would succeed in passing all the amendments that Gandhiji proposes with the determination to work for them during the course of the year but there is hardly any hope for such determined action on the part of Congressmen."

Many of them have lost faith in the present programme. Some are anxious to try new methods and want to go through shorter cuts. It would be in the interest of the nation to allow all such people a free hand to draw up their own programme and to work in their own way. "They can only be convinced by experience. Reason and arguments are poor substitutes for faith. Those who have lost faith cannot be made to work for the programme in which they do not believe."

OUT OF THE CONGRESS.

"It will be easier for Gandhiji to work his own programme, if he is relieved of the heavy burden of the Congress Organisation which is not likely to work smoothly, unless it is radically altered. I am sure that he has no desire to thrust his amendments on an unwilling house, because he has seen by experience that many people vote without the least intention of working for the resolutions for which they have voted."

"Outside the Congress, Mahatma will be more powerful and more helpful to the Congress. Inside, he would be a hindrance and a source of weakness to the Congress Organisation."

ALL DEPENDS ON PROGRAMME Questioned as to what those Congressmen, who had implicit faith in Gandhiji's programme

should do, the Congress President said: "They may remain in the Congress, but the responsibility of running the Congress will be of those, whose programme is passed by the Congress."

Asked as to whether the followers of Gandhiji, who had faith in his programme would work for the programme of the Congress with which they disagreed he stated "They might work their own programme without being involved in the Congress controversy, but it is not possible to say anything at present without knowing as to what the programme would be."

BETTER AND BUSINESSLIKE

Abid Ali Welcomes The Amendments

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, General Secretary of the Congress Reception Committee interviewed stated:

"I am entirely in favour of the Spinning Franchise. As a matter of fact, I voted for it at the Belgaum Congress. Since then I have been a member of the A.I.S.A. The introduction of the Spinning Franchise would, of course mean, that the number of Congressmen would decrease to a very great extent, but the Congress would consist of more genuine men, who would feel that they are doing something for the Congress everyday. As for present Franchise, practically every member feels that as soon as he has paid four annas, his work is finished and he forgets the organisation."

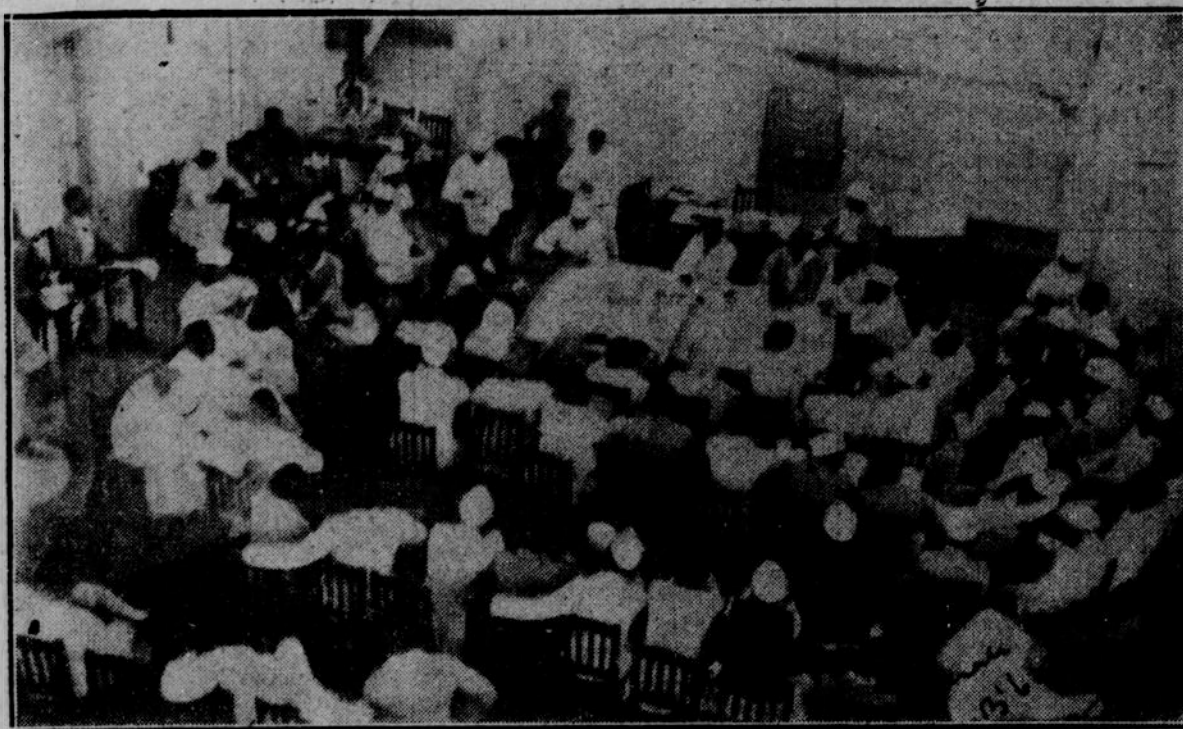
The proposed reduction of Congress delegates from 6000 to 1000, I welcome; but I feel that it will not be accepted by the open session. This move was tried some time before and it failed. If the Congress accepts this Amendment, it would, of course make the organisation better and more businesslike."

Patil Supports Tightening Franchise

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee interviewed stated:

"The statement was expected any day after the Wardha meeting. I feel that the tightening of the Khadi Franchise is necessary, in view of the loopholes in the present Congress Constitution which were freely exploited by persons who contested the election."

(Continued on page 7)



The newly elected Bombay Provincial Congress Committee met for the first time on Sunday last at the Congress House. Photo shows the election of the Council of the Committee in progress.

KURLA CITY FATHERS TO EXPLAIN

Govt. Charge-Sheet Against Municipality

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KURLA, Sept. 19. Specific defaults alleged to have been committed by the Kurla Municipality in the performance of its duties form the subject matter of a communication received by the President from the Commissioner of the Central Division through the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District who has threatened to supersede the Municipality for a period of three years, if a satisfactory explanation is not forthcoming within 20 days of the receipt of the letter.

The President has therefore called a special meeting of the general board on Monday (September 24) next to consider the Commissioner's letter to adopt the draft of an explanation which is to be finally submitted on or before October 7.

In the course of the charge-sheet, the Commissioner says that the Municipality has had a very unsatisfactory record in the past. After an exhaustive enquiry in 1924, the Municipality was dissolved and reconstituted. It was made a city municipality in 1929 in order to reform the general administration and improve the sanitary condition of the town. In spite of the appointment of a capable and competent Chief Officer, the administration continued to be unsatisfactory; arrears of taxes were allowed to mount up; important defects and defaults were left unremedied; the establishment was promiscuously increased in disregard of the municipal rules; works were carried out in a haphazard manner; no steps were taken to improve sanitary conditions and nothing was done to deal with the two most urgent problems of the proper disposal of night-soil and the removal of large and insanitary cattle byres from the residential area.

CONDITIONAL LEASE.

Proceeding the Commissioner, says that the municipality has employed five chief officers within four years. The first two resigned for lack of support from the Municipal councillors. The third and fourth had no qualifications for the post. The fifth, the present incumbent, had no administrative experience and was preferred to other better qualified and more experienced candidates. The municipality has on several occasions been warned that it would be superseded if the various gross defects in its administration were not removed, and in July 1933 it was asked to show cause it should be superseded for a period of three years. The municipality was unable to give any satisfactory explanation but in view of assurances given by the President and 11 councillors, the municipality was allowed to

TRIFLING WITH EXECUTIVE.

No action has been taken to remove unauthorised cattle byres from the residential area. No progress has been made in prescribing regular lines of public streets beyond the preparation of plans, though a special staff was engaged for three months for the purpose. Though the municipality

(Continued on page 8.)

BOWLING CONFERENCE

English And Australian Representatives To Discuss Bodyline

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 19. It is understood that the M.C.C. Committee and the Australian Board of Control representatives are meeting to-morrow to discuss bodyline bowling.

SENSATIONAL POLICE STORY

Bengali Awaiting Governor's Special?

NAGPUR, Sept. 19.

A Bengali youth who gave his name as Sudhir Ranjan Ghosh, Dacca, alias Khetranath Khoka has been arrested by the Iwar Railway Police under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Enquiries show that the real name of the young man is Sushil Kumar Sen Gupta, a convict in the Amritsar Conspiracy Case. The Police allege that the accused arrived without a ticket a couple of days in advance, when Sir John Anderson's Special Train would be passing via Nagpur en route to Bombay. The Headquarters Magistrate's Court has fixed the hearing on September 24.—United Press.

LONDON-MELBOURNE FLIGHT

Search For Indian Pilot To Take Part In It

LAHORE, Sept. 19.

There is still a possibility of an Indian airman taking part in the great London-Melbourne air race which is to commence on 20th October.

It will be recalled that the only previous prospective Indian participant was Mr. Murad, who was to have flown a machine on behalf of Mr. Chandi of Calcutta but who recently announced his liability to take part in the race owing to leave difficulties. It is understood that efforts are now being made to secure the services of another Indian pilot to replace Mr. Murad and fly Mr. Chandi's machine.

It is also understood that a Punjabi airman who distinguished himself in the Viceroy's air race last year and who has also done a certain amount of flying outside India has been approached in this connection.—A. P.

Police & Strikers Come To Clash

National Guard Called Out: Martial Law May Be Proclaimed

WATERVILLE

(Maine), Sept. 19.

The National Guard has been ordered out in consequence of rioting between the police and strikers who stoned the Lockwood Textile Factory shattering hundreds of windows.

The Police fought the strikers with clubs and tear-gas. The crowd vainly tried to rescue four arrested rioters.

It is believed Martial Law may be declared.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO PROTEST

Note Handed To Soviet Consul About Fortifications On Border

HARBIN, Sept. 19.

Manchukuo has handed the Soviet Consul-General a note strongly protesting against the Soviet forces occupying Manchukuo territory at the confluence of the Ussuri and the Amur rivers where they are reported to be erecting extensive fortifications.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE CONFERENCE

India Is On Agenda

(Special Cable)

London, Sept. 19. "Dangers of dictatorship" is among the subjects on the unusually heavy agenda of the 61st Annual Conservative Conference to be held at Bristol on October 4 and 5.

Forty-four motions are tabled dealing with a score of subjects, including India, reform of the House of Lords, Imperial defence, slum clearance, party organisation, agriculture, industrial reconstruction, protection of cotton and artificial silk trades, compulsory voting and facilities for national lottery. The Conference will be followed by a mass meeting to be addressed by Mr. Baldwin.

STOP PRESS

EMERGENCY MEASURES IN MADRID

MADRID, Sept. 19.

Believing that the Leftist insurrection is imminent, the authorities have taken swift and elaborate measures to meet any contingency. The discovery of clandestine stores of arms and munitions including flame-throwers provided the clue. A Lorry load found in University city suggests that the anti-Catholic federation contemplated joining hands with the rebellious socialists.

The police are at present holding up all motor cars in Madrid for examination.—Reuter.

MUTINY ON JAP SHIP

Manchu Guards Loot Vessel And Decamp With Big Opium Booty

HARBIN, Sept. 19.

Manchukuo guards on the steamer "Yinkou" mutinied on the Sungari river, captured and looted the vessel and killed five Japanese, two Koreans and one Chinese, wounded many other passengers, throwing several overboard and decamped with booty including a large quantity of opium.—Reuter.

ANXIETY FOR KAMALA NEHRU

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

In an interview to the "United Press" Dr. Atal says that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition is not free from grave anxiety. She has become so weak that she cannot even turn on the bed by herself from one side to another, without the help of the nurse.—United Press.

CALCUTTA PROF. SEES JAWAHAR

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19.

Professor Amiya C. Chakravarty, who is on his way from Calcutta to Europe, broke journey at Allahabad and stayed during the last two days with Sir T. B. Sapru. The professor had an interview with Pandit Nehru in the Naini Central Jail to-day A. P.

RESERVE BANK GOVERNOR

Sir Osbourne Smith Accepts Job

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A "communiqué" says that Sir Osbourne Smith, with the consent of the Board of the Imperial Bank, has accepted the invitation of the Governor-General-in-Council to become the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.—A. P.

SO THIS IS DISARMAMENT

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Sept. 19.

Official experiments in mounting the famous "seventy-five" gun in a bombing aeroplane it is claimed have been highly successful. Equipped with such guns, the aeroplane is not compelled to fly over the target.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted An Experienced Accountant, stenographer and a medical canvasser for an Import Export firm. Apply stating experience and lowest salary expected under Box No. 2945, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted by Cotton firm in Uganda, young assistant with University degrees. Good prospects. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 2955, "Bombay Chronicle."

Required an expert blender with several years of blending experience under Indian climatic conditions. Please apply giving full particulars together with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2957, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted on Commission basis part time or whole time Salesman, conversant with Mill lines. Apply, Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort. (2956).

Wanted a B.A.L.L.S. or a High Court Pleader for the post of the Magistrate and Munsiff Balasor State on Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a Mohammedan, Parsi or a Christian preferred. Apply stating age and qualifications to the Dewan Balasor State. M.K.P., Dewan Balasor State. (8839)

Wanted Throughout Bombay Presidency (ex-Sind). (1) Cable Agents for the Milton House, Calcutta, on Rs. 75 P.M. to sell famous Milton Teas. (2) Dist. Supdts. monthly salary Rs. 150 for the Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., Lahore. Very popular profitable scheme. No security. Apply with 2-2-0 stamps to Mr. Rishiram, Aryanivas, Bombay 2. (2947)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back, coaches candidates for Aljmere Intermediate, Benares Admission, Punjab Matriculation. Best staff, for English—ex-Principal 20 years, Mathematics—ex-Lecturer from a recognized College and University examiner, French—ex-Professor of St. Mary's Gujarati, ex-Lecturer Gujarat Vidyapith, a poet and story-writer whose works are prescribed for Matriculation and competent experienced graduates for every subject. (8879).

Learn Shorthand by post in six weeks. Low cost. Booklet free. India College of Shorthand, Peddapuram. (2937).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivli Bhavnagar
Doloi Dhond Damam
Dhanu Road Gwalior Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhanst, Jubulpore, Maamad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Esawada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honsawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sacrifice-Store House in Thana, across the bridge, occupied with well and sanitary arrangements. Pucca Built throughout. Guaranteed 6 per cent. nett returns. Apply Dr. M. De Sa, Empire Building, Fort. (2959).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Suppliers to quote for delivery of 50lbs. and 75lbs. second-hand, good quality rails at Calcutta. Quote quantities, delivery time and prices. Apply Chandrar and Co., Ltd., P.B. 158, Madras, or the Resident Engineer West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Calcut. (8892).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent		
Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notice

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Share Certificates of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for 10 Ordinary Shares of the old issue bearing Nos. O 18854/50, 37227/31 and 8 Ordinary Shares of the new issue bearing Nos. O 200376/82, 345978 and one Deferred Share of the new issue bearing No. D 46504, standing in the name of the late Michael Xavier D'Souza, have been lost or misplaced. Any one who has a claim or lien on the said Shares should communicate with the Company at its registered office, Bombay, House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued by the Company to the surviving executors of the deceased.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1934.
(1) M. S. PEREIRA.
(2) J. H. D'SOUZA.
Surviving Executors of M. X. D'Souza, deceased 8936.

THE EBRAHIMBOY PABANEY MILLS, CO. LTD. (In Liquidation.)

Re: SALE OF EBRAHIMBOY PABANEY MILLS.
The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the Ebrahimboy Pabaneay Mills at De Lisle Road, Parel, including land, buildings, Spinning and Weaving Mills and Machinery. The land, admeasures 44,146 sq. yards or thereabouts and is of Foras Tenure mostly redeemed. The machinery comprises 56,408 spindles and 1,054 looms approximately.
Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his office, Jahangir Building, 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE EBRAHIMBOY PABANEY MILLS".
Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.
Dated the 14th day of September, 1934.

H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
8914

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 20th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.).

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 19th September, 1934.
8938

NOTICE.

S. S. HOLMDENE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of this Steamer on a stripping percentage basis or alternatively for the steamer and cargo as at present lying north of Sultanpur Shoal. Authority to view can be obtained from, and offers should be submitted to Captain S.E.C. White, Lloyd's Agent, Central Bank Building, Bombay, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
8927.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DADAR DRAINAGE SCHEME.

TENDERS for the supply and installation of two electrically-driven vertical spindle pumps together with switch gear will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1934.
Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Dadar Drainage Scheme, supply of pumps, etc." addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Municipal Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, with a deposit of Rs. 1,000.
Specifications and particulars will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 which will, on account, be refunded.
The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
Ag. City Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Dated, 19th Sept. 1934.
8935.

Public Notices

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 27th September to Wednesday, the 10th October, 1934, both days inclusive.
The 60th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 1st October, 1934, at 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) in "Bombay House," Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report, declare dividends, elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation and one Director who retires under Article 115 and to appoint two Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents.
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
8932.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 85 OF 1934.

SHA RAVJI DEVJI Plaintiff.
vs.
SHA PUNJA DEVSI AND ORS. Defendants.

To, SHA ARJAN DAYA,
The 8th defendant abovenamed.

PURSUANT to the Chamber Order herein, dated the 17th day of September, 1934, we have to give you this notice that the plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit inter alia against the defendants including yourself praying inter alia for dissolution of the partnership mentioned in the plaint from 22nd December, 1933, for winding up the affairs thereof and for the accounts thereof being taken inquiries made and directions given for appointment of a Receiver of the said partnership assets, etc., and injunction against the defendants from dealing with or disposing of any of the assets of the said partnership and for costs and other reliefs and you are summoned to appear on the 10th day of October, 1934, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an advocate or attorney to answer the plaintiff and produce all the relevant documents relating to the question in this suit abovenamed in court falling which the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Dated this 19th day of September, 1934.

AMBUBHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff Attorneys.
8937.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULHUSEIN ALIBHOY SUTARWALA, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Moreland Road, without the Fort. Deceased.
SHARAFALLY ABDULHUSEIN SUTARWALA, the son of the deceased, of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, residing at Moreland Road, without the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty fifth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI,
The 17th day of September, 1934.
Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUS-
TOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8939.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 46 of 1931.
NARAYANLAL BANSI-
LAL Plaintiff.
vs.
NARAYANDAS SUNDERLAL
RATHI of Amraoti... Defendant.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 31st August, 1933, and Judge's order dated 7th August, 1934, the right, title and interest of the defendant in the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in one lot by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 1st October, 1934, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1934
R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.

LOT NO. 1.—Property situate within the Camp Municipal Limits, Amraoti, bearing Municipal No. 3, admeasuring 486-12 feet from East to West and 472 feet from North to South, on the Eastern side and 291 feet 11 inches on the Western Side.

LOT NO. 2.—Property situate within the Camp Municipal Limits, Amraoti, bearing Municipal No. 4, admeasuring 1010 feet from East to West and 302 feet from North to South on the Eastern boundary and 773 feet on the Western boundary.

LOT NO. 3.—Property situate at Bartan Bazar Amraoti, bearing Municipal No. 1322, admeasuring 10 feet from East to West and 47 feet from North to South.

LOT NO. 4.—Property situate in the Sarafi Lane at Amraoti and bearing Municipal No. 1275, admeasuring 17-12 feet from East to West and 10-12 feet from North to South.

LOT NO. 5.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1376, admeasuring 88-14 feet from East to West and 39-12 feet from North to South on the Eastern Side, and 48 feet from North to South on the Western Side.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1413, admeasuring about 48 feet from East to West and 38-14 feet from North to South.

THIRDLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1379, admeasuring about 54 feet 6 inches from East to West and 3 feet 2 inches from North to South and excluding therefrom the space of about 3 feet by 8 feet occupied by the Ota till belonging to the house and recently acquired by the Municipality.

LOT NO. 6.—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar inside Nagpur Gate, Amraoti, bearing Municipal No. 1394, admeasuring 45 feet from East to West on the Northern Side, and 91 feet from North to South.

LOT NO. 7.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1403, admeasuring about 23 feet 6 inches from East to West about 88 feet 4 inches from North to South and excluding therefrom a space of about 7 feet by 28 feet 6 inches proposed to be acquired by the Town Municipal Committee.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1403 and facing Bhaji Bazar Main Road to the South and admeasuring about 22 feet 9 inches from East to West and about 82 feet from North to South.

LOT NO. 8.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1323, admeasuring 20 feet 8 inches or thereabouts from North to South.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1324, admeasuring 22 feet from East to West and 27 feet 6 inches or thereabouts from North to South.

LOT NO. 9.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1328, admeasuring 27 feet 6 inches or thereabouts from East to West and 27 feet 7 inches or thereabouts from North to South.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1329, admeasuring from East to West 17

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1487 of 1931.
JASUBBHAI HASSAM-
BHAI Plaintiff.
Versus
HASSANALI ALLARA-
KHIA and Another: Defendants
and
HASSANALI ALLARA-
KHIA Plaintiff to the Counter-claim.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 13th February 1934 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, 4th October, 1934, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—ALL those two pieces of vacant land, situate at Imamwada Road of an uniform width of ten feet both used as means of passage and both bearing New Survey No. 13860 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part), Mandvi Division.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece of land of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure together with the house standing thereon, situate at Imamwada Road, admeasuring 760 square yards or thereabouts and being part of the property registered under New Survey No. 13860 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part), Mandvi Division and bearing "B" Ward Street Nos. 70-72-74, 2 to 22, etc.

THIRDLY:—ALL that piece of land of redeemed Pension and Tax tenure together with the house standing thereon situate at Imamwada Road, admeasuring 380 square yards or thereabouts and being part of the property registered under New Survey No. 13860 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part), Mandvi Division and bearing Street Nos. 82-74-2 to 22.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mervanji Kola and Co., Attorneys of the Plaintiff to the Counter-claim abovenamed at No. 14-K, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of Aug. 1934.
R. S. DADACHANJI,
Commissioner.
8921.

LOT NO. 10.—Property situate at Bhaji Bazar, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1387 and admeasuring 87 feet from East to West and 48 feet from North to South.

LOT NO. 11.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Tarkheda, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1384, admeasuring 45 feet from East to West and 57 feet 6 inches from North to South.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Tarkheda, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1385, and admeasuring 53 feet from East to West and 37 feet from North to South.

LOT NO. 12.—Property situate inside Nagpur Gate, Amraoti, and bearing Municipal No. 1344, admeasuring about 41 feet 6 inches from East to West and 39 feet 6 inches from North to South.

LOT NO. 13.—Property situate at Belura Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 1, admeasuring 13 acres 11 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 14.—Property situate at Belura Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 18, admeasuring 26 acres and 23 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 15.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Belura Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 47, admeasuring 22 acres and 27 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 16.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Belura Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 50, admeasuring 29 acres and 16 gunthas or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Belura Pargana Badner, Amraoti and bearing Survey No. 51, admeasuring 14 acres and 35 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 17.—Property situate at Belura Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 61, admeasuring 29 acres and 14 gunthas.

LOT NO. 18.—FIRSTLY:—Property situate at Akoli, Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 7, Pot Share No. 1, admeasuring 9 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Akoli, Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 57, Pot Share No. 3, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 19.—Property situate at Akoli, Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 52, Pot Share No. 2, admeasuring 8 acres and 3 gunthas or thereabouts.

SECONDLY:—Property situate at Akoli, Pargana Badner, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 57, Pot Share No. 3, admeasuring 6 acres and 13 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 20.—Property situate at Jawara Pargana Thugan, Amraoti, and bearing Survey No. 28, Pot Share No. 12, admeasuring 7 acres and 33 gunthas or thereabouts.

LOT NO. 21.—Property situate at the village of Akola, Pargana, Nandgaon Peth, Amraoti, being a joint undivided half share, admeasuring 2 acres and 8-12 gunthas or Survey No. 54, Pot Share No. 3, admeasuring 4 acres and 17 gunthas or thereabouts.

A true Copy.
N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8877

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAICHAND DOONGERSHI MOMAYA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Land or ground, partly of Foras and partly by Pension and Tax tenure (since redeemed) with the messuages tenements or dwelling-houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lamington Road and Chunam Lane, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 (four hundred and fifty) square yards or thereabouts, including the road in front and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 83-459 and 145, New Nos. 13582-13977 and 1326, Old Survey Nos. 190-191 and 18 New Survey No. 17363 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 11215 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1796 (2) and formerly Street No. 3 and New Street No. 1, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Ramkishna Kacheshwar, on or towards the West by the property of Mervanji Manekji Mistry and Bejoni Cursetji Bana, on or towards the North by the property of the Government, known as Lamington Road Police Station and on or towards the South by the Public passage, known as Lamington Road Cross Lane.

Dated this 18th day of Sept. 1934.
AMIN & DEBAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8925.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PRINCESS STREET, KNOWN AS DEVKARAN MANSION.

A rare opportunity to Capitalists and Property-Owners. Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. Hiralal Amralal and others, the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Muli Sanghavi, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 20th Sept., 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuages, and buildings standing thereon, situate on Plots Nos. 72 to 83 of the Princess Street Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust, admeasuring about 6538 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey sheet and about 6481 square yards according to the Lease dated the 24th March, 1927 bearing New Survey Nos. 1701 to 1708, 1695, 1723 and 1726 and Cadastral Survey No. 1038 of Bhuleswar division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1144 to 1148, 1155 to 1161, 1176, 1183 to 1192, 1194, 1195, 1238, 1303, 1304, 1307, to 1309, 1313 to 1315, 1322 to 1324 and 1330, Street Nos. 1 to 31, 31A, 2 to 8, 10, 38 to 58, 80, 33 to 79 and 2 to 4, 1 to 3, and 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D and bounded on the East by Mangaldas Road, on the South by Vithaldas Road, on the West by Patakwardi Road, and on the North by Princess Street.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Executors of the last Will of the late Mr. Devkaran Muli Sanghavi at their office at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Meadows Street, Fort,
Tel. No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

Under instructions from the Attorneys of the Receiver appointed on behalf of the Minor of Widow Bai Sakilal Raichand Kewalchand of late Seth Raichand Kewalchand the well known Jeweller and Store Supplier of different large and small Native States Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will (TO-DAY) (THURSDAY), the 20th day of September, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their above Auction Rooms,

Diamond, emerald, ruby and pearl Jewellery, comprising necklaces, bracelets, ear-rings, pendants, soranhar, mangalsutar, rings, single diamond rings, sadi pin, collar, valuable full set, pearl's mala, etc.

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DARING ATTACK ON WOMAN

Two Men Put Up For Trial

Hujari Bahadur Mahomed and three others were put up on Wednesday before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on the charge of assaulting and robbing a woman on Tuesday.

It appears that Halimabai Mathod, residing in Jerriwalla Building, Sandhurst Road, went to purchase some 'pan' from a shop situated on Erskine Road. She was accosted by the accused, who tried to force her accompany them to Kamatipura. The complainant raised an alarm. One of the accused, it is alleged, thereupon, stabbed her on the arm, while another removed her gold nose-ring from her nose.

The complainant fainted and fell on the road, in which condition she was picked up by a police constable and sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Modi, appearing on behalf of all the accused, applied for bail, stating that the charge was a false one.

The Police having no objection to the bail, His Worship granted a bail for a sum of Rs. 150 to each of the accused.

ALLEGED "SUTTA KHEL" DEN RAIDED IN GIRGAUM

Princess Street Police Effect Four Arrests

What was believed to be a "Sutta Khel" den on Girgaum Road was raided by the Princess Street Police on Tuesday night. The raid was carried out by Deputy-Inspector Karnik late at night and four persons found in the room including Krishna Babaji were put under arrest.

In the course of the search of the room the police, it is alleged, recovered about 16 betting slips and some cash.

MARINER FINED Rs. 500

Found Guilty Of Charge Of Possessing Illicit Liquor

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 19. An appeal preferred by Pandurang Kamala, a mariner, on the ground that the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, one-and-a-half months' additional imprisonment, passed by the City Magistrate on him, for having in his possession six bottles of illicit liquor, was severe, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhawe, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The appellant, who earns money by voyages in his ship, submitted to the Court that a sentence of heavy fine would be equally deterrent, as his detention in jail would result in further loss of business.

Conversion of Substantive Sentence.

The Judge, in converting the sentence of imprisonment with fine into only fine of Rs. 500 or in default one and a half month's rigorous imprisonment, observed that there was no moral turpitude in an offence of that kind, when after detection he had straightway admitted his guilt. No doubt, such offences against fiscal laws did require deterrent punishment, but there was no harm in such a punishment taking the form of a heavy fine so as to leave the alternative to the accused to either pay the fine or to undergo imprisonment. The appellant did not ask for the reduction of sentence.

Mr. D. M. Gupta appeared for the appellant.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

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495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

PETROL PUMP OWNER FINED

Did Not Keep Sand For Extinguishing Fire

Found guilty on a charge of contravening condition 15 of the Special Licence issued under the Indian Petroleum Act of 1899, Keshavlal Dulabdas Mody, proprietor of Messrs. Mody Brothers Sandhurst Road, was sentenced on Wednesday by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

On July 25 last, a motor-car, number unknown, was being filled with petrol by an attendant at a petrol pump on Sandhurst Road, when the petrol caught fire and damage was done to the pump before the arrival of the Fire Engines. The fire, however, was extinguished but it was observed that no sand was kept ready for extinguishing the fire—a necessary condition under the Special Licence issued to the accused for the storage of dangerous petroleum.

LORRY WITH FAULTY BRAKES

Severe Strictures Against Driver

Holding the accused guilty of rash and negligent driving Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Additional Court, Mazgaon, convicted and sentenced on Wednesday Mohamed Veerha, a lorry driver to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

The only mitigating circumstance the Magistrate held was the fact that he held a "clean licence" which lead him to impose the fine only.

Pleads Not Guilty. Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The charge was that on 28th February last accused drove his motor truck along Delisle Road and knocked a pedestrian who later died of injuries.

The Magistrate in passing the judgment said that the accused used a lorry which, as examined by the Inspector Kudd of the Motor Vehicle department, was "an old dilapidated lorry with the hand-brake quite ineffective and the footbrake in such a condition that it could not be used in a case of emergency at all," and had the steering connections "all worn out".

Story Disbelieved.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence of the accused that the victim of the accident was caught between two lorries (including his own) crossing in opposite directions fell in on the road in his confused anxiety, and fined the accused as above.

The Magistrate added that it was hazardous for accused that the lorry should not be driven along roads "with such heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic."

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Hurling Of Stones At Money-lender

In connection with the stoning of a party of Pathans opposite the Tata Mill Powdara on Tuesday evening as a result of which one man received serious injuries necessitating his removal to hospital, Shanker Pursharam and Purshotam Yessoo were arrested on Tuesday night.

They were placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Dadar on Wednesday who has extended the bail period of accused till October 1st pending the arrests of other persons involved in the rioting who are now absconding.

The cause of the trouble is said to be due to one of the Pathan moneylenders demanding back money lent to a mill worker. When tackled by the Pathan he shouted for help and this brought a party of 600 persons (so alleges the police report) most of whom were mill workers to his rescue. The Pathans were then stoned.

The incident caused considerable panic in the locality where shops were closed when the trouble started.

Beyond few windowpanes which were smashed little damage was done. The Pathans who were outnumbered ran for shelter into Mangrol Terrace where the crowd continued to throw stones till the police restored order and effected two arrests. The condition of the Pathan, who was injured, is reported to be serious.

The general meeting of the members and workers of the Students Khadi League was held at Meerut on Monday to form the various sub-committees for the work of the coming Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition to be held here on October 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1934.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING

Sequel To Attack On Party Listening To Bhajan Music

BOMBAY: Wednesday. Bhakia Bhagoji and eight others were placed before the Dadar Police Court Magistrate on Wednesday on a charge of rioting and other offences, including assault on a party, listening to Bhajan music at a Puja party.

They were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 400 with a surety of like amount, (Rs. 200 deposit) or to be remanded into Police custody till October 3.

The facts of the case are that on September 4, a gang of about 20 men, including the accused, suddenly swooped down on a party that was sitting down listening to Bhajan-music at a Puja-party near Sun Mill Lane and attacked the latter with lathies inflicting injuries on a dozen men.

Two injured persons were detained at the K.E.M. Hospital, having received injuries of a serious nature, one of whom expired on Tuesday evening due to a fractured skull.

The absconding persons are sought after by the police. "Murder" is one of the sections that have been included among the several charges against the accused.

BORROWED JEWELS PLEDGED

Madras Ayah Charged With Cheating Marwari

Anglobal Robert, a Madras woman aged 30, was placed on Wednesday on a charge of cheating before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was employed as an ayah in a bungalow at Dongersi Road in the month of October 1932, borrowed an imitation necklace and neckband from a cook employed in the same bungalow on the pretext of going to a wedding. On the 21st of November of the same year she went to a Marwadi Shop and pledged these ornaments for Rs. 60, saying that they were gold. From that time onwards she took on the whole Rs. 400 from the Marwadi, as loan. Subsequently, the Marwadi tried to sell the ornaments to another Marwadi when it was ascertained that the ornaments were made of copper. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 300.

RAINFALL IS GENERAL IN KONKAN

Will Increase In Orissa And Chota Nagpur

POONA, Sept. 19. The depression in northeast angle of the bay off Chittagong Coast remained practically stationary but intensified. The monsoon has been strong in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, and Konkan and local in East United Provinces, West Central Provinces and North Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Malabar and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Kyaukpyn six inches; Passeln and Akyau two; Diamond Island and Maymo one and half; Tavoy Amherst, Gwa Bhamo and Lashio one; Chandbali three; Calcutta one; Jubbulpore one and Mahabeshwar three.

FORECAST

Rainfall will increase and extend in Southwest Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and monsoon will remain strong in Lower Burma.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING Moderate to heavy rain is likely locally in Southwest Bengal and Orissa during the next thirty-six hours—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-9-34

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.046 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.5 degrees 2.3 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.5 degrees 1.4 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours



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If you do not, and experience headaches or flatulence, take a teaspoonful of Fruitalko Saline, it prepares your system and stimulates. This Saline contains the natural salts which stimulate the liver to secrete more bile and so removes toxic bodies from the intestines and helps to purify the blood.

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SANATANISTS IN HIGH GLEE!

Out To Celebrate Temple Protection Festival Day

A huge and crowded meeting of the Sanatanists was held on September, 16 at Madhav Bag, Bombay under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnashram Swarajya Sangha to celebrate the Temple Protection Festival Day observed as such throughout the Country, on account of the defeat of the Temple Entry Bill in the Legislative Assembly pursuant to the decision arrived at by the Temple Defence Committee of Calcutta. His Holiness Mahant Devnayakacharya of Totadri Mutt Vadgad, presided on the occasion. Resolutions congratulating the Bombay Legislative Council for rejecting Mr. Bakhle's Bill and urging support for Sanatanist candidates were passed.

It is reported that the Government have requested the Ahmedabad Municipality to hand over to them the building of the Gujarat Vidyapith which was given to the Municipality to be used as a hospital for meningitis cases if accommodation for patients suffering from meningitis was not sufficient at the

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Havana	Maru 12th	Sept. 22nd
Tempel	" 19th	" "
Shunko	" 23rd	" 8th Oct.
Argun	" 9th	Oct. 22nd
Manju	" 24th	" 8th Nov.
Tai in	" 27th	" "
Celebes	" 8th	Nov. 22nd

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD. (Incorporated in Japan.) Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams:—"Shosen."

Municipal Vaidial Sarabati Hospital.

The Airmail from Singapore arrived in Karachi at 8 a.m. on Wednesday and left for Croydon at 9-10 a.m.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

A Tip To A.I.L.T.A

(By J. C. Maitra)

Tennis

JUGO-SLAVIAN TENNIS TEAM FOR INDIA

Close behind the refusal of the South African Lawn Tennis Association to accept the invitation of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to send a team to India next cold weather, comes the news that a Jugo-Slavian team consisting of Pallada, Puncce, Kukuljevic and Mogin is definitely coming here on December 5. As the Calcutta South Club are chiefly responsible for this tour, they will have the first call on the Jugo-Slavs, who will make their debut in the South Club Championships. At the conclusion of their Calcutta Season, they will visit the usual Tennis centres, Delhi, Lahore, Bombay and perhaps Madras. Arrangements in this behalf are being made by the South Club.

THIS VISIT WELCOMED.
I need hardly say that I welcome the visit and I have no doubt Tennis-fans at the above-mentioned centres will give them a warm welcome. It may be that from a propagandist and spectacular point of view, a team of more famous players would have received greater attention and respect from all quarters. It would have certainly created greater enthusiasm all over the country. But the players who have accepted the invitation are of no mean calibre.

AMONG EUROPE'S BEST PLAYERS.
G. P. Hughes, the Captain of the British Davis Cup team who was instrumental in putting the South Club in touch with the Jugo-Slavs, guarantees that they are much stronger than the Western Australian side that visited India last year. He adds that though they may not be known outside Europe, Pallada, Puncce, Kukuljevic and Mogin are

among Europe's best players and will soon be household words in the tennis world.

FIRST DOUBLES PAIR OF JUGO-SLAVIA

It is stated that Pallada has defeated such well-known players as de Kehring of Hungary, Sher-torio of Italy, and Metaxa of Austria pretty comfortably, and lost to Tilden by 4-5, 6-8, 5-7; and to Menzel by 7-9, 6-0, 6-3. Puncce has beaten Menzel by 4-6, 7-5, 8-6; Merlin (France) by 6-3, 6-4; Gentien (France) by 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; Mishu (Rumania) by 6-3, 6-3. Kukuljevic has the distinction of beating Crawford (Australia) by 6-4, 6-3, 7-5; Artens (Austria) by 7-5, 6-1; Matejka (Austria) by 6-4, 6-0; Rado (Italy) 6-3, 7-5; and Tinkler (England) by 7-5, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4. Puncce and Kukuljevic are their country's first doubles pair, and have defeated, among others, Merlin and Martin-Legeay 6-2, 4-6, 9-7; de Murgue and Rado 13-15, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3; and Rogers and Ollif 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1. Last year they lost in the Butler Cup against Cochet and Boussus 6-8, 8-6, 8-10, 9-7, 4-6.

HARDLY ANY EQUAL IN INDIA.
After studying the above records, I doubt if anybody will have the hardihood of calling the team a weak one. I should like to see them beaten either in Singles or Doubles by our players. It is all very well for us to see the World Champions in play and making mince meat of our favourites. But that does not give a real test of our players. When the difference in standard is not very great. We see a real trial of strength, and the best in both is then brought out. It is certain that almost all our top-notch players will have the opportunity of measuring their height with the visitors in one centre or another.

It remains to be seen how they acquit themselves in their battles.

WHO GET THE PROFITS?

I have a very important point to raise in this connection. It is reported that this tour has been arranged by the Calcutta South Club, with the approval and collaboration of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. It would be interesting to know how much of the profits the A.I.L.T.A. received from the South Club and the organisations who had the honour and benefit of running these exhibition matches in other parts of India. When the French, English, Japanese and Italian teams visited this country, large profits accrued to the Clubs who arranged their matches. Since the A.I.L.T.A. takes a large hand in arranging these tours, it naturally follows that they should have a fair share of the profits.

INDIA REPRESENTED BY ENGLISHMEN.

My information goes that the A.I.L.T.A. had little or no share of it. If that is so I am not surprised at the poor financial condition of this Association. The "lean exchequer" has always been put forward as a substantial argument for not sending the best players of our country to represent India at the Davis Cup and at Wimbledon. Only those who have paid their own expenses have been sent out irrespective of their form or nationality. It is not unoften that we see Englishmen representing India at the Davis Cup, just as they do at Geneva.

IMPROVED FINANCES—THE ONLY REMEDY.

If you do not make proper use of your resources, I am sure this state of affairs will remain for ever. It is up to the A.I.L.T.A. to fix up suitable terms with the institutions who have the benefit of these visits, whereby they get a

fair share of the profits. I do not think any Club will grudge the share, if it is brought home to them that it is absolutely necessary for the proper representation of India at the International contests. Unless and until this is done, I am afraid the A.I.L.T.A. will not be able to do much useful work. I hope it is not yet too late to arrive at such a beneficial and sensible arrangement with the clubs concerned.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND FARE BADLY.

The two-day match between the Australians and the North of Scotland Cricket Association resulted in a victory for the former by an innings and 20 runs. The bowlers had the biggest say in the play on both sides. The North of Scotland batting first, were all skittled out for a paltry 48, in which not a single player was able to reach double figures. Mr. Extras contributed the second highest score of the innings! Wall, Ebeling, O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith, shared the 20 overs of bowling, and the last two captured 3 wickets each for 11 and 4 runs respectively.

PEEBLES BAGS FIVE WICKETS.
Playing in a light hearted manner, the tourists gave away their wickets for the small total of 166 runs. O'Reilly secured the batting honours of the match with 49 to his credit. Brown stood second in the Australian list with 21 and Mr. Extras third with 19. Peebles bagged five wickets for 84 runs.

In their second venture, the home side fared a little better, but 98 was all that they could collect. Wigram, the last man in, knocked up an unbeaten 28, the highest score for his side. Six bowlers took a hand in trundling. O'Reilly showed the analysis of 5.2 overs, 3 maidens, 5 runs and 3 wickets, while Wall put on 9 overs, no maidens, 13 runs and 4 wickets. A veritable night-mare for North of Scotland indeed!



Prince Madansinghji of Cutch, who is an accomplished tennis player, returned to India on Wednesday morning by the Italian Mail Boat.

"ENDEAVOUR" BREAKS 1930 RECORD

Likely To Win Series And Capture Trophy

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.
The official times for the race now definitely fixed are: "Endeavour" 3 hours 9 minutes, 1 second, and "Rainbow" 3 hours, 9 minutes 52 seconds. "Enterprise" record in 1930 was 3 hours 10 minutes, 13 seconds. The third race will be sailed on September 19 over a windward and leeward course.

300 YARDS AHEAD.
A mile from the finish "Endeavour" was 300 yards ahead, going strong under her mainsail and balloon jib, although Mr. Vanderbilt was gaining slightly.

President Roosevelt was a very interested spectator.

OUTSAILS DEFENDER.
"Endeavour" outsailed the defender the entire way, and worked her sails more snappily than before. The only time she appeared to be in danger was after the first turn when Mr. Vanderbilt almost pulled on the lead only to be outsmarted.

It looks certain now that "Endeavour" will win the series. The question is, "Will it be four races straight?"—Reuter's Special.

MR. SOPWITH ELATED

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.
Mr. Sopwith was elated but modest when Reuter interviewed him. He praised the crew and craft, and said he was almost pleased when they tore the Genoa jib at the start, since it showed that "Endeavour" could win even when lame. The Genoa split above the crew when it caught the hank of the forestay.

"We were unable to set it again on the last leg because it split more, and we were forced to set light the balloon jib homeward. We were unable to sheet it in as close as we wished, which was the chief reason that "Rainbow" closed in on "Endeavour" in the final leg."

Mr. Vanderbilt is not discouraged. He said he knew that "Endeavour" was very fast.

The New York Yacht Club has granted permission to remove a portion of "Endeavour's" cabin fittings in order to bring them down to the weight of "Rainbow's." Mr. Sopwith says only a small amount will be removed. "We will still carry more than "Rainbow," but do not intend to take out more."

The explanation lies in the fact that before the races experts expressed the opinion that "Rainbow's" cabin fittings did not record with the rules of the contest. Briefly, "Endeavour's" cabin fittings are far more comfortable than "Rainbow's" but it appears the rules are differently interpreted.

At the invitation of the M. C. C. a meeting has been arranged for September 20 between a Sub-Committee of the Club and representatives of the Australian Cricket Team, for discussion on cricket matters generally.

Vienna, Prague, and Berlin.

From Berlin they will proceed to Amsterdam, London, Paris, Geneva, Rome and Naples.

After completing their European tour they intend travelling through Africa from Cairo to Cape Town, thence to S. America, N. America, Japan, China, East Indies, Australia and return to Bombay via Colombo.

Jugoslav Tennis Team Due In Bombay On Dec: 3rd

Visit Arranged By Calcutta South Club Should Benefit Game In India

Tennis enthusiasts in India will be glad to hear that we are to have a visit in the coming cold weather from a team of four Jugoslav tennis players—Pallada, Puncce, Kukuljevic and Mogin. The first three are their country's Davis Cup team, and the fourth, who is also a player of more than average European ability, will be the manager. They will reach Bombay on December 3 en route for Calcutta, where they will take part in the Calcutta championships says "The Statesman."

The visit has been arranged by the Calcutta South Club with the approval and the collaboration of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association and arrangements will be made, if the other Provinces wish it, for the Jugoslavians to visit Delhi, Lahore, Bombay and perhaps Madras. The South Club have already successfully arranged for the visits to India of French, English, Japanese and Italian teams, and there is little doubt that the coming visit will be as successful.

The names of the Jugoslavians will be unfamiliar even to tennis enthusiasts, but Mr. G. P. Hughes, the captain of the British Davis Cup team, who was instrumental in putting the South Club in touch with the Jugoslavians, writes that they are a strong team, and he thinks their names will soon be household names in Europe, where they are already well known because of their successes against leading continental players.

He says that they are much stronger than the Western Australian side that recently visited India, that in fact they will be able to beat any team India can put up against them.

Pallada is No. 1 Player

Pallada is Jugoslavia's No. 1 player. In the last three or four

seasons he has defeated, amongst others, De Kehring (Hungary) 6-2, 6-3, 6-1, Ser-torio (Italy) 6-3, 5-7, 6-4, Grandguillot (Egypt), 7-5, 7-3, and di Bona (Italy), 6-0, 6-1. He has lost to Tilden 4-6, 6-5, 5-7 (E. V. Hobbs, the Indian Davis Cup player, lost 6-0, 6-0) and to Menzel (Czechoslovakia), 7-9, 6-0, 4-6. He has also taken de Stefanj to five sets. Puncce, ranked No. 2 in Jugoslavia, has beaten Menzel, 4-6, 7-5, 8-6, Merlin (France) 6-3, 6-4, Gentien (France) 6-3, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2, Mishu (Rumania), 6-3, 6-3, and Metaxa (Austria), 4-6, 6-4, 6-0.

Kukuljevic has defeated Crawford (Australia) on the Riviera, 6-4, 6-8, 7-5, Artens (Austria), 7-5, 6-1, Rado (Italy), 6-3, 7-5, 6-1 (England) 7-5, 1-6, 6-2, 6-4, and Grandguillot (Egypt), 3-6, 6-2, 6-4. Puncce and Kukuljevic are their first doubles pair. They have defeated among others, Merlin and Martin-Legeay, 6-2, 4-6, 9-7, Aschilmann and Lesener, 6-1, 6-7, 6-3, de Murgue and Rado 13-15, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, Gar-tini and Del Bono, 6-2, 6-8, 6-2, Worm and Hillyard, 7-5, 6-1, Lyttelton Rogers and Ollif, 6-1, 1-6, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1. Last year they lost in the final of the Butler trophy to Cochet and Boussus, 6-8, 8-6, 8-10, 9-7, 4-6.

The South Club is inviting all the leading players in the country to compete in the Calcutta championships, which are due to begin about December 22, and there is reason to believe that the response will be very good. The Jugoslavians will lend new interest to Indian tennis. Being of the modern Continental school, they will be able to teach India's players much.

Rovers Cup Football

Bangalore Muslims Lose To Sherwood Foresters

SATTAR'S MAGNIFICENT GOALKEEPING AVERTS BIGGER DEFEAT.

By far the biggest Indian crowd seen on the Cooperage this season gathered there, on Wednesday evening to see the debut of the Bangalore Muslims in the second round of the Rovers Cup Tournament. Like all high class Indian teams, they played clever football and had their usual fault of dallying too long with the ball when they were within shooting range. They would not have been defeated by the Sherwood Foresters by the odd goal in three but would have emerged victorious by a comfortable margin, had they utilized their opportunities to good purpose.

SATTAR'S MAGNIFICENT GOAL-KEEPING

Right from the kick-off, the Indians secured mastery over the game and the Infantrymen had no end of difficulty in holding them at bay. Kader Ali at the left, extreme, was fed extremely well and he had the Colaba Custodian at his mercy at least thrice. But every time he tapped the ball into Dobson's hands. Shamsheer and his two inside Colleagues were seen carpet-weaving on many an occasion to the dismay of the Sherwoods. Their work however ended there. Despite mighty efforts on both sides, the initial period went blank.

MUSLIMS TIRED OUT

The second moiety saw the Muslims working their wings, especially right one, with telling effect. They gave Dobson a very hot time, of it. Before ten minutes had elapsed they secured the lead through Habibulla, Faziulla pursued his career on the right bank merrily, but his efforts were not crowned with success. The Sherwoods then gathered their forces and swung the ball about from wing to wing with considerable rapidity and vigour. Often the Bangalore defence allowed their opponents go unmarked. Falstead and Downey finding good openings at the goal mouth scored two goals at short intervals. The Indians then made the mis-

take of working their way through a forest of defenders while their Dingman was growing cold feet, totally unguarded. Towards the closing stages, the Infantrymen played the better game and bombarded the Bangalore goal. But for Sattar's magnificent goal-keeping the margin might have been bigger. On the whole, it must be said that the better side lost the match through over-doing it.

THE RESULT

Sherwood Foresters 2 goals.
Bangalore Muslims 1 goal

THE TEAMS

Bangalore Muslims: Sattar, Kayoom and Mirza; Majed, Syed Mohiuddin and Syed Masood; Faziulla, Habibulla, Shamsheer, Rahimutoola and Kader Ali.
Sherwood Foresters: Dobson; Archer and Hetcher, Wardy Davey and Lovatt; Whittle, Feistead, Downy, Eldnett and Dale.
Referee: Mr. Ridley.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

ROVERS CUP—SECOND ROUND
Essex Regt. vs. Royal Tank Corps Cooperage, Kick-off 5-30 p.m.

S. K. S. A. FOOTBALL FINAL

The final game of the South Kanara Sporting Association Football Tournament was played on Sunday on the Cross Maidan Military ground between the Mogaveera Sports Club "A" and the Vidyadani Sports Club "A". Team the latter winning by 2 goals to 1.
Mr. E. T. Dewji, the President of the Association, requested Major A. H. F. Hogge to take the Chair. Major Hogge congratulated the winners and Mrs. Hogge presented the Association Cup and the Silver Medal of Mr. K. T. Dewji to the Captain of the winning Team and the Association Silver Medal to the Runners up.

As a first step towards popularising the use of timber grown in Madras Forest, the Government of Madras, it is understood, have issued instructions to get all their furniture made of Madras timber from the Jail Department.

CRICKET MATCH WON BY GIRL STUDENTS

Flower And Vegetable Exhibition On 22nd Sept.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, September 17.
It has been decided to hold a pretty Flower, Vegetable and Poultry Show at the Women's Training College, Dharwar, on Saturday September 22, under the auspices of the Dharwar District Red-Cross Committee. A Sub-Committee has been formed for the purpose of organising this show. Certificates and small prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors selected by the Judging Committee. The main object of this Show is to encourage the growth of flowers, vegetables and poultry, the value of which to mankind is so widely known. The revised list of Assembly voters was published on September 15, and about 100 voters have newly been added in Dharwar district, of which 50 voters are of Dharwar town.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Karnatak-Maharashtra Mandal was held yesterday evening at Dharwar under the presidency of Mr. K. P. Kulkarni who delivered a lecture on "Karnatak under Peshwa's rule."

An interesting incident occurred in Dharwar on September 15, when there was a Cricket match between Male and female students of the Karnatak College, where hundreds of students attended to see the match. The female students played well and ultimately defeated the male students.

CONTEST FOR MOIN-UD-DOWLA GOLD CUP

All-India Cricket Tournament At Secunderabad In November

HYDERABAD (D.N.), Sept. 18.
The All-India Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup Cricket Tournament will commence this year on November 2, at the request of

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET AVERAGES

Pataudi And Paine Head List In Batting And Bowling

LONDON, September 18.
The following are the cricket averages, including to-day's match:
Batting qualification, eight completed innings.
Nawab of Pataudi: Innings 15, not out 3, runs 945, highest innings 214 not out, average 78.75; Walter Hammond: 35, 4, 2566, 302 not out, 76.32; Tyldesley: 31, 8, 2487, 239, 57.33; Ames: 43, 6, 2113, 202 not out, 57.10; O'Connor: 49, 7, 2350, 248, 55.95; Cook: 45, 6, 2132, 220, 54.66.
Sutcliffe is fourteenth with 44, 3, 2023, 203, 49.34.
Bowling qualifications, 19 wickets.
Paine: 1285.5 overs, 463 maidens, 2654 runs 156 wickets, average 17.07. Larwood: 5122, 103, 1415, 22, 17.25. Verity: 128201, 500, 26.45, 150, 17.53; Clay: 863, 258, 1829, 103, 17.75; Copson: 697.2, 169, 1643, 91, 18.10; Jim Smith (Middlesex): 1398, 346, 3248, 172, 18.88.
Bowes is ninth 1141.4, 301, 2860, 147, 19.45; Voce is seventeenth with 1044, 214, 2822, 128, 22.04.—Reuter.

up-country teams who have desired that the tournament should be held before the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament which is expected to begin at the end of November. The last date for receiving entries is October 26. Keen anticipation prevails that the local tournament will prove as big a success as in the past and that it will attract several strong British Indian teams not excluding the Free Lancers of Bombay (the holders), the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram's Eleven, which it is hoped will include Constantine, the West Indies fast bowler. Doodhar's Eleven from Poona, the Aligarh Eleven and one or two other representative teams.

The tournament, as hitherto, will be played on the Secunderabad Gymkhana ground and is expected to conclude by November 18.—A. P.

Parsi Globetrotters



K. J. Kharas, R. D. Shroff, and R. D. Gandhi, the Parsi cyclists who are at present cycling round the world on bicycles.

Three Intrepid Parsi Cyclists Tour World

Reach Berlin After Journey Of 8,000 Miles Packed With Adventure

Three intrepid Parsi cyclists Keeki Kharas, Rustom Gandhi and Ratan Shroff set out from Bombay on April 30th, 1933 for a tour round the world. At present they are in Berlin after covering a distance of 8,000 miles. Their journey along the Bombay-Delhi Road provided numerous adventures. They visited Dhula Indore, Shipuri, Agra, Delhi, Ambala, Jullunder, Lahore and Rawalpindi, and then left the main track to see wonderful Kashmir, 1,200 miles out of their mapped itinerary. Returning to Lahore they proceeded to Multan, Laurala, and Quetta. Here two of the trio set up a cycling endurance record doing 36 hours and 20 minutes non stop cycling respectively. This earned for them the esteem of two well-known citizens, Messrs. Kalkobad and Marker, who helped them to obtain the necessary permit to pass through Kabul. Their original intention was to pass through Baluchistan

to Persia, as many others had done before them, but by this timely help they won for themselves the honour of being the first cyclists to cross the Afghan border.

Leaving Quetta on September 14th, 1933, they passed through Kandahar, Kabul, Muzari, Shariff and Herat. In Afghanistan they received a hearty welcome and thanks to the influence of Mr. Dubash, even secured the autograph of the late King Nadir Shah, and a "Firman" from the Prime Minister.

In Persia they visited Teheran, Tauriz, Kazwin and Pehlive and entered the Turkish Border on the 22nd April 1934. They passed through Angora, Busra, and Istanbul. Leaving Istanbul on the 24th June, 1934, they set foot on the Continent of Europe and crossed through Bulgaria, entered Yugoslavia, reached Budapest on 28th July, 1934. Leaving Budapest they went to

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud. 12, 1900.
Muslim: Jamadil-ul-Akhar 10, 1333.
Parsi: Farvadin 14, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.
High Water: 9.45, 10.41.
Low Water: 2.42, 10.41.
S. S. "Rajputana" with English mails of September 6, due at 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup Football: Bombay City v. Hyderabad XI, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
FRIDAY, September 21
Rovers Cup Football: Durham Light Infantry v. Mysore Muslims, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, September 22
S. S. "Corfu" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
C. WARD D. C. C.
The Executive Committee of the C. Ward District Congress Committee will meet to-day (Thursday), at 9.0 p.m. (S.T.) in the committee's office.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Blossom Time."

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Laurel and Hardy Short Comedy Programme" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi Sadi" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Shivaji the Great" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Akashvani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Vaman Avatar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Trail Drive". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Frankenstein". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Love, Life and Laughter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Bedtime Story". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Black Cat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Indian Select Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of music from the Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7 p.m. Law Talks to Laymen. "Some Court Types" 7-30 p.m. The S.S. "President Adams" Orchestra. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other News. 9 p.m. Time signal. General and Commercial News in Hindi. 9-20 p.m. SB. Light music by Hiraabai Barodekar. 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A recital by the Wireless Singers, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London. 8-15 p.m. A running commentary on the Senior Grand Prix. 8-45 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conductor, E. Godfrey Brown, from Belfast studio. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

"F" WARD D. C. C.

A meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parol Bombay.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the council of management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held at 7-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

KAMBLI'S TOUR PROGRAMME

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambl, Minister of Education, will leave Poona on a visit to Hubli and Dharwar on 21st September and return to Poona on 3rd October.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the B.P.W.C. the 3rd lecture, on "Safety First" will be delivered at the Town Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

D. TAPIDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month of August 1934 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 123. Among them the number of new admission was 304.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. on "The Communal Award and Congress."

FOOD AND VITAMINS EXHIBITION

A Food and Vitamins Exhibition organized by the Bombay Branch of the Baby and Health Week Association under the auspices of the Public Health Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Chandra Ramjee School to-day (Thursday).

KHADDAR KNOCKS AT OUR DOOR

Daridra Narayan in the form of Khaddar knocks at our door. He knocks gently and awaits our response. He wants us to open our hearts to him and if we will allow him get himself installed there. He warns us against the injustice and danger of disowning our own kith and kin. This time not only he warns but cries in anguish and agony. Let Bombay prove that his cry is not a cry in the wilderness and that we have got hearts knowing enough, loving enough and daring enough to respond to his knock.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

FATHER AND SON CONVICTED

Judge Gives Various Terms Of Imprisonment

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 18.
Mr. M. A. Bhaye, the Sessions Judge of Thana, accepting the Jury's unanimous verdict of not guilty of murder but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Mir Mohiddin, yesterday convicted Jani Gulab and his father Gulab Abdul Gani of culpable homicide and abetment thereof respectively and sentenced Jani to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default three months' further imprisonment and Gulab to six months' hard labour. For causing hurt to Mahomed Hassam with a deadly weapon the former was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour and the latter got six months' jail. On a charge of causing hurt to Kadar, brother of Hassam, with a dagger both father and son were jailed for six months. The substantive sentences were made to run concurrently. Jani, aged about 20, was ordered to be kept in a Juvenile ward of the Thana jail. Abdul Gaffar Nur Mahomed, who was unanimously found not guilty by the jury of all the three charges, was acquitted.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, September 19 tenders to the amount of £1,915,000 at 1s. 6 1/2 p.m. were received and allotted approximately 32 per cent, £61,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, September 26 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SATYA SAMAJ SERIES OF DAILY LECTURES.

The seventh lecture under the auspices of the "Satya Samaj" would be held to-day September 20 at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hiraabai Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Bombay. Pt. Darbarlal Sahitya Ratna Nayateerth would speak on the occasion. The subject of Lecture would be "Ancient Philosophies of Syadvad and Vedant and their practice in daily life."

A STUDY CLASS ON "GOD, NATURE AND MAN"

A free Study Class will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Institute Hall, (Ravelin Street) Fort when Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will continue his Discourses in Gujarati on "God, Nature and Man". The Subject will be explained by charts and Diagrams.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Friday the 21st instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11-30 a.m. on Monday the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Adams V-35 will arrive here on the 20th instant at 2-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 2 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 21st instant at 5-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of The South Indian Association A Public Lecture will be delivered by Mr. Stanley Jepson in the Association (Improvement Trust Hall, near King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.), to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Subject of the Lecture will be "Wild Animals and their ways." Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer will preside.

THE B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The gross receipts for August, 1934, are as follows—
Electric Supply Exclusive of Supply to Tramways for August, 1934 Rs. 8,17,589; up to the end of August, 1934 Rs. 65,71,705.
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for August, 1934 Rs. 5,32,597; up to the end of August, 1934 Rs. 42,79,588.
Increase over same period last year Rs. 1,40,002.

KHADI ELIMINATES CAPITALISM

A. I. S. A. Agent's Appeal To Socialists

The Agent of the All-India Spinners' Association writes:—
Unequal distribution of wealth is the root cause of all evils as it creates and tolerates a Capitalist society that indolently thrives on the toil of the masses.

You, therefore, contemplate destruction of all capitalist exploitation, indigenous or foreign.

The A.I.S.A. works towards the same end in its own way. It makes the masses, and not a few workers in the cities, masters of the instruments of production and distribution.

It entirely eliminates the capitalist and his henchman—the middle man.

Every rupee spent on Khaddar directly finds its way into the pockets of the exploited millions.

To-day the Charkha is the only symbol of the economic emancipation of the masses.

Buy a Khadi 'Hundi' and help the cause.

Let every Socialist, therefore, help A.I.S.A. during the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations, to be celebrated till 7th October.

ONLY MEANS TO SERVE MASSES

What Mr. Deo Says About Khadi

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee writes:—
I am glad to know that A. I. S. A., is making Gandhi Week a

BESANT'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

A Public Meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, The Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dabhai Novroji Memorial Association, The Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Bombay, The Women's Indian Association, Bombay, The Bombay Humanitarian League, The Muslim Students' Union, Bombay, The Buddha Society, Bombay, The World Fellowship of Faiths, The Ramakrishna Mission and the Social Service League will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Khadi Week. Gandhiji stands for the service of the masses, and in the present circumstances of our country Khadi is the only effective means of rendering true service to the masses.

I hope people will respond to the call most enthusiastically and sales will easily exceed two lakhs.

Will Others Follow Suit

The following associations have consented to extend their active support and co-operation to the Bombay Branch of A. I. S. A. during the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations by canvassing Khadi orders from house to house.

The Shroff Mahajan Association, Electric Goods Merchants Association, the Karana Merchants Association, the Bullion Exchange, Gold and Silver Dealers Association, Gold Embroidery Merchants Association, the Mahajan Association, the Seeds Traders Association, the Grain Merchants Association, the Iron Merchants Association, the Watch Dealers Association, the Bombay Cotton Brokers Association, the Katchhi Dasha Oswal Jain Dandia Ras, the Jain Mahila Samaj, the Mandvi Khadi Feri Mandal, the Young Men's Parsi Association, the Sweetmeat Merchants Association, the Gandhi Svya Sena, the Lohana Shanak Mandal.

MR. HOOSEINBHAY LALJI

Candidate For Assembly Election

Mr. Hooseinbhay A. Laljee is standing as a candidate for the ensuing Assembly election of the Muslim constituency from the Central Division.

KHADI OUR ONLY HOPE

Our salvation lies in Khadi only. Khadi is too expensive, it is said. To bring up our own children in a similar expensive business, still, we never think of killing them. In case we let our children perish, perhaps we can lead the least expensive life; this may be a fact. But the course, it is feared, will never be adopted for reasons of religion and love.

So also by despising Khadi, the giver of bread and clothes to crores of people, we may be, perhaps, reducing our usual expenses but it is similarly unwise and undesirable.

GANDHIJI.

IN SERVICE OF DARIDRA NARAYAN

Appeal To Local Congress Committees For Co-operation

IN AID OF JAYANTI
The Agent, A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch writes:

In response to our request to the various Ward Congress Committees for co-operation during the Gandhi Jayanti, B Ward (Mandvi) Congress Committee has appointed the following committee consisting of Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah, Smt. Monghibai Mavjibhai Kantanwalla, Smt. Ramabai Dharajal Bhatt, and Sjt. Mohanlal Panachand with Sjt. Shah as president and others as secretaries and of Miss Sofia Somji, Sjt. Virji Palan Nagada, Sjt. Joshi Parbhuram Prabhashanker, Smt. Manoramabai Kamdar, Sjt. Dhirajbhai K. Bhatt and Sjt. Mavjibhai Goverdhandas Kantanwalla as members, to make the necessary arrangements for a fitting celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti.

The Grain Merchants' Association has also appointed a sub-committee from amongst its members consisting of Sjt. Jerambhai, Sjt. Lakshambhai, Gambhirbhai Umedchand, Vallabhdas Persaj, Haridasbhai Velji and Sjt. Kanjibhai Motibhai.

It is hoped that other associations and institutions will follow suit immediately and extend their helping hand for Daridra Narayana.

AHMEDABAD MILL DISPUTE

No Final Decision Yet

The Arbitration Board consisting of Messrs D. Chamanlal G. Parekh and Manu Subedar, in connection with the Ahmedabad Labour dispute held its sittings from the 13th to the 19th instant continuously in Bombay every day. The sittings would be resumed next week and it is expected that the inquiry stage will be then concluded. There is no truth in the unauthorised report that the Arbitrators would disagree and it would be premature to make any statements on this subject at the present moment.

Backward Tracts And Aborigines Conference

The second All-India Backward Tracts and Aborigines Conference will be held in Bombay during the Congress week. The exact date time and place will be announced in the press, at an early date.

Those who are interested in this cause are requested to attend the conference. It is proposed to constitute an All-India Committee to agitate for the redress of the grievances of these people.

Miss Khurshed Naoroji Resigns From Sub-Committees

The resignation of Miss Khurshed A. D. Naoroji from two Sub-Committees was accepted by the Working Committee with regret as of late she has not been keeping good health and she is going out of Bombay.

390 PATIENTS TREATED

"The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 15th September 1934, was 390; of these 274 were males and 116 females."

BOMBAY BAN EXTENDED

The Cowasji Patel Tank Road and Girgaon Back Road ban has been further extended for two months from September 22 by an order from the Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Electioneering Campaign

The leading Congressmen of the city are engaged in the work of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress. They have been so engrossed in their efforts to maintain the good and fair name of the leading city in India by making the ensuing Congress session a great success that they have not been able to pay attention to one of the very important items in the Congress programme—the electioneering campaign. While the Nationalist Party, which was started very recently, has set about its work in right earnest, we see very little being done on behalf of the Parliamentary Board—at least in Bombay. It is to be hoped that both Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Congress candidates will begin telling the voters as to why they should be sent to the Assembly in preference to others and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee of the various Ward Committees will also bestir themselves in this respect.

Water-Supply In D Ward

In reply to the complaints of the residents of "D" ward regarding the shortage of supply of water, the Municipal

Commissioner thinks that the water gauge of that division shows that water is supplied as usual and that there is no just cause for complaint. The principle followed in the supply of water is that the maximum water supply is made available during the hours of maximum demand. During the remaining hours, a constant supply is maintained at such rate as will admit of a surplus at the reservoirs. If any inconvenience is felt by the residents on the upper floors, the Commissioner refers them to the landlords for providing adequate storage tanks and pumps. The experience of the residents of "D" ward is that they do not get regular supply of water no matter whether they reside on the first floor or the floor and it would be a news for them to learn that constant supply of water for 24 hours is given to all parts of the city. Something is wrong either with the recording gauge of the Water Works Department or with the taps of the residents!

CAUSING HURT TO POLICEMEN ON DUTY

Five Persons Sent To Jail

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions passed sentences on 5 persons whom the jury unanimously found guilty of being members of an unlawful assembly, and causing hurt to a police constable and a police "naik" in the discharge of their duties. The incident happened at Arthur Road.

Megha Mangal, the first accused, was sentenced to 4 years' R. I. Vishram Sham and Sonda Kala to 3 years each, and Prema Shema and Kama Dharma to 2 years each.

Mr. N. H. Jhabwalla appeared for the prosecution. Rao Bahadur Moreswar Pradhan defended the second accused, and Dr. P. N. Daruwalla defended all the other accused.

INDIAN MERCHANTS & ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

A correspondent writes:—"Seth Vejit Lakhamji and Seth Mathradas Mattani, who resigned from the Nationalist group of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, have withdrawn their resignations in view of the fact that the Congress Parliamentary Board is not putting up any Congress candidate for the Assembly election from the Chamber constituency."

Both the members have agreed to support the Nationalist group's nominee, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, who has accepted the unanimous invitation of the group to contest the forthcoming Assembly elections from the Indian Merchants' Chamber constituency."

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PATHE

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

HARD TERMS

Of the various amendments to the Congress constitution, proposed by Mahatma Gandhi, he himself says: "My fear is that even the amendments I have named will hardly commend themselves to the large number of Congressmen who will attend the Congress." The fear is well-grounded. And numerous Congressmen must have regarded the amendments with profound distrust. Very few among his most devoted followers have so far expressed any approval of them publicly, from which it is permissible to infer that many such share the distrust but would not openly express it. What an ill service this attitude is to Gandhi has been proved more than once in the recent history of the Congress. This persistent acquiescence without conviction has been most insufferable to Gandhi himself and his whole long statement is a cry for escape from an unnatural, demoralising, insincere and blind acceptance of his lead. Yet very few of his devoted followers have been bold enough to express their innermost feelings about the proposed amendments. It is to be noted, however, that a growing section of the Congress is now opposed to the ideology illustrated by the spinning franchise and such other prescriptions. We do not like any opposition because it is opposition. Every view has to be dispassionately examined apart from personalities, but one cannot help feeling relieved at any sign of honest differences honestly and boldly expressed.

A Painful Choice

Of the four amendments proposed by Gandhi those about the spinning franchise and the wearing of Khaddar have been stoutly opposed by many Congressmen whose earnestness and patriotism cannot be questioned. These amendments need to be first considered purely on their own merits, apart from the virtual threat implied in Gandhi's decision to leave the Congress in the event of his suggestions not being accepted by it. After the amendments are thus impersonally

judged, if they are found to be harmful, the Congress may have to consider, if it comes to that, which is more helpful to itself, to accept Gandhi's leadership on his own terms or to transfer its allegiance to another leader or party. This question we shall not consider at present as its proper solution will depend upon which other leaders or parties come forward to assume the responsibility of leading the Congress and the country and upon the extent of the latter's capacity for leadership. We still cherish the hope that if Gandhi's terms are proved to be too hard, he a devotee of truth, may be persuaded to acknowledge his error of judgment and modify his terms so that the Congress may be spared the painful necessity of choosing between him and another leader.

Question Of Facts

In judging the spinning and Khaddar franchise two crucial questions that must be faced are whether it will make the Congress representative enough of the country and whether it will increase or decrease the hypocrisy and corruption which Gandhi is striving to eliminate from the Congress. Neither question is an altogether new one. The spinning franchise has been tried before and with disastrous results. It brought down Congress membership to a ridiculously low figure and it is not likely to yield better results now, considering the small number of members of the All-India Spinners' Association. With but a few thousands of members the Congress cannot truthfully call itself a representative body that it ought to remain. Even then, human nature being what it is, history will repeat itself and many Congress members will tender yarn spun by others and wear spurious Khaddar. And this may be a greater shock to Gandhi than is the present state of things. There are questions of facts and probabilities, not of principles. It is difficult to be convinced that the new franchise will really add to the strength of the Congress and decrease the hypocrisy already caused by the Khaddar rule.

Unemployment Relief

The Report of the Municipal Commissioner on the Corporation resolution regarding the relief of the unemployed in the City makes very distressing reading. The original Corporation resolution, viz., "that the Commissioner should be requested forthwith to submit for the approval of the Corporation schemes of capital works, like the clearance of slums, construction of school buildings, etc., with a view to relieving the unemployed" was, no doubt, an outcome, rather of an emotional urge, than of any carefully thought out philosophy of municipal life. That the relief of distress, whether due to unemployment or to any other cause, ought to be an unquestioned civic duty, is a proposition that those concerned in municipal life and government in India have yet to adopt as a cardinal principle of their operation. In the absence of such a basic principle being adopted, the authorities concerned inevitably approach such tasks from points of view diametrically opposed, as was unfortunately happened in the present instance. We cannot blame the Commissioner, simply because he has given full weight to considerations of financial feasibility and administrative practicability, in the light of which, the sentimental source of the Corporation resolution is futile. On the other hand, we can appreciate the zeal of the elected representatives of the civic community, especially on the eve of their elections, to such a bold effort to strike the voters' imagination. The Corporation means to effect a great advance in educating the social sense and awakening civic conscience, before it can hope to tackle satisfactorily such projects of basic social reform. At the same time, it must provide the ways and means for giving effect to the demands of such socially educated and awakened conscience, before it would be justified in calling upon the chief executive to provide working schemes for the relief of the unemployed. The Commissioner, on the other hand, needs a complete change of heart and vision, before he could be recognised as a proper official suited for giving

Whether we build schools or sewers, we would have to acquire property, buy materials, engage high-priced directors, engineers, etc., and these may be relied upon to swallow 95 per cent of the funds provided in such misguided zeal for the indigent and the unemployed. Whether or not the volume of unemployment has diminished since the Corporation passed this resolution; whether or not there is a change in the character of such unemployment as undoubtedly persists, whether or not it is intended to bring within the scope of any relief scheme the ordinary proletariat as well as the middle class unemployed—no matter what the answer to these questions, the fact must be admitted that financial considerations alone to-day render any such scheme inadvisable for the Bombay Municipality in its present financial plight to undertake, even if all other circumstances and conditions were different.

Granting all this in favour of the Commissioner's Report—and it is all that he himself claims,—we cannot help repeating our view that the Report reveals a complete lack of sympathy and understanding and approaches the problem from a totally wrong angle. Without questioning Mr. Taunton's view that the extent and degree of unemployment are much greater than those who sponsored the resolution possibly believed, without denying the fact that the terms of the Resolution themselves imposed upon him the line of enquiry and Report,—for which, therefore, it is not he but the Corporation that ought to be held responsible for any disappointment that will be caused in the civic community's mind in consequence,—we fear the Commissioner has needlessly neglected certain obvious methods of dealing with the problem placed before him. Had he considered and reported upon them, that might conceivably have led to an amendment of the Corporation constitution, and the improvement of municipal finances, sufficient to enable this duty being discharged on the next occasion more satisfactorily than seems to be possible at present. He has, for example, rigorously kept out of the orbit of the citizens' charities, which, as things are, are on unredeemed chaos—a welter of communal superstitions and individual megalomania. Bombay can, we believe, easily provide the wherewithal even for such a gigantic task as the relief of the unemployed in the city, if only we could collect, co-ordinate, and administer, as from one single centre and for a common end, the charities devoted to the relief of indigence, or destitution by the several communities from year to year. We know this was not expressly included in the purview of the reference made to him; we doubt if our European City Commissioner is even aware of the fact that Islam and other religions make such charity an imperative duty of the faithful; and that every Indian merchant and shop-keeper religiously sets aside 1 per cent of his gains at least for such charity, which is to-day lost simply for want of co-ordination; we are aware that to take such a thorny matter in hand needs a stronger nerve, better understanding of the civic mentality, and a deeper feeling for the unfortunate, than that to which our present Commissioner can seemingly lay claim. But, granting all that, we can see no way out of this clear duty of the civic community, except a rationalisation of its charities, expressly devoted to this purpose every year. Mr. Taunton's present task could, we realise, have only ended in being suggestive, if he had taken this line of approach to the problem before him. But even a suggestion from such a he, in matters of this moment and complexity, goes long way in effecting a radical revision of the basis and framework of municipal government; and so, what is impossible for him to-day may be perfectly feasible for his successor to-morrow, if only Mr. Taunton could have got over the ingrained conservatism of an extravagantly well-paid public servant, like the Indian Civil Service. Not only does the Commissioner seem to have ignored the possibility of diverting or co-ordinating civic charities so as to help in the task of relieving distress; he seems to be equally innocent of the possibilities of a public loan, free from interest, expressly for the purpose of the relief of such distress. That may not have provided him with all the means needed for a permanent relief of such distress. But pending the evolution of a comprehensive system of industrial and social insurance by the Municipality for the whole of its wage-earning population; pending the reorganisation of our municipal finance so as to provide, by systematic contributions from the workers, employers, and the Government, their quota for an effective working of such a scheme of civic insurance, pending the education of the civic community into perceiving the need for such

The colour prejudice that is still prevalent in England, despite the occasional agitation carried on by a few newspapers and periodicals, some reformers and the protests of those unfortunate men who have actually to bear the brunt of this colour antipathy, cannot be allowed to pass without an emphatic condemnation.

Its Reactions

Racial discrimination in so far as the trade or commercial interests are involved may be justifiable, though not without much hesitation and reluctance. But so far as the social and educational life is concerned, there is no reason why the colour of a man should expose him to insulting treatment and drawbacks at the hands of his White fellow-men. It not only hinders him from freely mixing with the people of England and assuming a care-free attitude as in his native land, but deprives him of all self-confidence which is vitally necessary for individual assertiveness. As a result of this he becomes self-conscious, he feels he is "black" and, therefore, must suffer the inconveniences, at times even rudeness, for something which is the creation of nature. The resulting timidity leads him to isolate himself and in his seclusion he reviles the community which has thus ostracised him. He finds that he is foiled in his attempts to cultivate friendship with the English, to learn their civilisation and culture, so that when he returns he can instill into his own people the more advanced ideas of England and thereby free them from the unholy influences of superstition, religious bigotry, antiquated customs, conventions and ceremonies based on ignorance, prejudice, and blind belief. With insufficient opportunities to mix with people and hazy notions formed about English life, he becomes dissatisfied and disgruntled. Disillusioned about the broad-mindedness of the English people and thwarted in his object, he leaves the country, pondering over the unfortunate incidents he had to face. And thus embittered, he prefers the comparative backwardness of his country to the pretentious sophistry and bureaucracy of Englishmen.

Colour Bar In London

Only a negligible minority realises the overwhelming importance of according the utmost cordiality to the Easterners who visit England. I, for myself, have never been able to deduce the source from which the Londoners derive their prejudice against Indians. (I leave apart the case of the Negroes, as their condition is hopelessly bad). Altogether, there are 10,000 Indians in England, a great many of them living in London either as students, visitors, or business men. London, which plumes itself on being the 'metropolis' of the world, is the most cosmopolitan city in Great Britain. And still, one can discern perhaps as much colour bias here as in America towards Negroes. The only difference between the two is that the latter follow the more direct method of lynching on the most flimsy grounds, whereas the former are more reserved and dignified in showing their prejudice against the "undesirable coloured people."

Deplorable

The most deplorable part of it is that Indians are debarred from certain privileges even in the local colleges. The Imperial Col-

lege of Science is perhaps, the worst from that point of view. The Indian students are refused permission to live in the college hostel on the ground that the presence of Orientals would contaminate the atmosphere of the place. The authorities are, of course, not so blunt in their refusal but either put forward the usual reply of "full up," or give a few evasive answers which indirectly convey the impression that access to the hostel is not open to 'blacks.' Not content with debarring the Indians in this manner they are not even allowed to buy tickets for dances and social functions held at the college. King's College is another notorious place. Till a few months back Indian students studying medicine at this college were not allowed to enter the Medical Students' Common Room. As in the case of Imperial College Hostel, King's also refuses to consider the question of allowing Indians to live in the hostel. These are facts about only two of the colleges. There are many more institutions in London where this bias reigns in varying intensity. The London School of Economics is the only institution where there is no tinge of colour prejudice, but that can be accounted for by the broader outlook and mentality of its students.

Stark Truth

In the social sphere the bald refusal of some of the bigger hotels in London to take in Indians is quite well-known and does not need to be commented upon. Boarding-houses, often enough, decline to let rooms to Indians. I know one instance, where the proprietor of a boarding-house, who had no ob-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

SILENT WELCOME.

A Geneva message says that complete silence greeted the result of the Assembly vote to admit the Soviet. And we are not surprised. That silence explains the nervousness of capitalist Powers as to the consequences of intimate contact with the 'enemy.' M. Barthou tried to show that a Russia within the League was less dangerous than a Russia without. There are other and more important reasons, too, for inviting her to Geneva. So the Powers chose the lesser evil; but they are rightly nervous. International recognition of Communism and acceptance of Communist Russia, as a major member of the League affect the capitalist aspect of the League and may serve to re-orientate Geneva internationalism. The League members will have to re-adjust themselves to the implication of Russian membership; a fundamentally undesirable proceeding from their point of view.

WAKE UP!

We must invite careful and particular attention on the part of Congressmen in the city to our Political Correspondent's review of the situation as regards the contest for the two Assembly seats. Owing to the preoccupations of Congressmen, the opposing candidates are naturally stealing a march over the Congress nominees. This cannot be allowed to continue longer without prejudice to the chances of the latter, particularly because Mr.

a scheme of insurance, its feasibility and advantages, we consider the City Executive might well have directed attention to the possibilities of an Unemployment Relief Loan. If such a Loan would serve no other purpose; it would have at least provided an acid test for the exact degree to which our civic conscience has been awakened, or to which even the immediate sponsors of such a resolution had arrived. But we fear the education, training, and associations of our City Executive will never afford us the wide vision and deep sympathy needed for such tasks, so long as the Municipal Commissioners are drawn from the senior members of the Indian Civil Service.

Jamnadas Mehta has taken a plunge and may act as a good "decoy duck" as our correspondent rightly points out. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's own chances of success may be negligible, but he may quite likely and characteristically prove a source of injury to the Congress candidates. All Congressmen must, therefore, bestrut themselves. The challenge of Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is a challenge not to Mr. Nariman and Dr. Deshmukh, or even to the Congress Parliamentary Board, but to the Congress itself.

WORSHIP OF MILITARISM.

The apotheosis of militarism is implicit in dictatorships. But Italy is going too far, even for dictatorship, in its worship. According to a recent decree military instruction is to be provided for all Italian boys from the age of eight to the age of military service, and then of course will follow the period of compulsory military service. This means that half the life—and the best portion of it—of every Italian will be spent in the atmosphere of the cult of arms. And this life will begin at the most impressionable age. As an inevitable consequence the one characteristic trait that Italian youth will develop will be the lust for blood. Signor Mussolini claims, as his objective, the revival of the glories of the Roman Empire. By his latest decrees he is going further back into history. He is reviving the glories of jungle life.

OVER-AGITATION?

It is easy to be wise after the event and easier to affect wisdom, but there is little wisdom in Mr. Jayakar's comments on the failure of the Temple Entry Bill. He believes that one main cause of that failure was Mahatma Gandhi's "over-agitation." Gandhi vigorously and ceaseless campaign all over the country may well have arm-chair critics and politicians who seldom attempt anything beyond a lecture here and a Press statement there. Earnest workers, however, believe that Gandhi's followers did not carry an adequate agitation with regard to the Bill itself. It is, however, quite true that the enabling character of the Bill was not sufficiently emphasized by the reform-

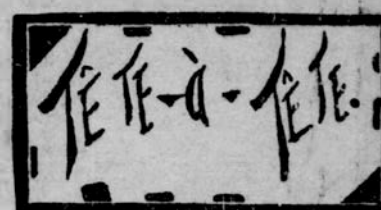
-PRESS VIEWS-

Worth, Not Birth

Every genuine nationalist will agree with the view expressed by Mr. Rallia Ram, secretary, All-India Council of Indian Christians, in the letter to the "Times" a summary of which has been cabled by Reuter, regarding the desirability of the establishment of a truly national system of government in which opportunity in public services is afforded to all citizens on their merits alone. The introduction of other and extraneous considerations cannot but affect their efficiency. There is no doubt that if the criterion of merit is made decisive in appointments to the public services and foreign recruitment is stopped India will make far greater moral and material progress than it has done under the present system.—"Leader."

On All Fronts

The reactionary forces surrounding India should be met on all fronts. The national programme if it were one-sided, could hardly check these forces. That is why Congress dropped the Civil Disobedience items from its programme, and not because Civil Disobedience had failed. The imminent danger to India is the White Paper as it plans to fold upon the Indian people a form of constitution which is drafted on the denial of the inherent right of self-determination of the Indian people. Another constant menace to the people's freedom of expression and liberty of action is Government's repressive policy. As the country's Legislature is being utilised for the introduction of the White Paper constitution and the consolidation of repressive policy, Congress can no longer withdraw its troops from the Legislature as the passage of this dual object has got to be blocked through the Legislature itself.—"National Call."



Counsel in one of the Bombay Courts wanted to test the Magistrate's knowledge of Marathi.

We hope the "learned" gentleman's wish was not granted. The precedent would be too bad for our Magistracy. Who knows what knowledge Counsel may not demand to test next?

Commenting on the impending Reforms, Mr. Shiva Rao told leaders of British labour "I have yet to understand that a combination of landlords, capitalists and the Princes is Self-Government."

We hope the leaders of British Trade Unionism wondered at this exhibition of weak intellect.

"MILITARY PROSPER WHILE PEASANTS STARVE"

This is a double-column headline that stared at us most gravely out of our Anglo-Indian contemporary of Borl Bundar. But it was headed "Notes From Japan."

It's therefore, quite all right. And you need feel no anxiety about our contemporary.

Says Malaviya: ".....If you feel the White Paper and the Communal Award deserve to be equally condemned in the best interest of the Nation then you must elect only those candidates who would vote against the Award."

And leave the equal condemnation of the White Paper to take care of itself?

"I am certain" Panditji went on to say, "that it shall be killed if public opinion can be sufficiently mobilised against it." Good, and we emphatically venture to assure Panditji that the same achievement can kill the White Paper and bring into being a Constituent Assembly too. But the trouble with Panditji is that, in such matters, mobilisation of public opinion invariably remains a consummation devoutly wished for.

Doctor Bhagwandas, the Congress candidate, is standing for the Assembly on the condition that he will not do any propaganda for himself. Which will make the fight between him and Mr. Chintamani most interesting and unique, the principals taking no part in it. You see, Mr. Chintamani's work is to be done by the "Congress" Nationalist Party.

According to a health report Muslims have a higher birth-rate. Malaviya must note and bestrut himself more actively. His public opinion against the Award must be mobilised at least before they increase to over 50 per cent.

"WHAT THE MODERN SON THINKS OF HIS FATHER."

—Headline. Well, does he think at all?

Since, the contest for the America's Cup between Britain and America is attracting universal attention we have great pleasure in contributing our own thereto. Out of seven, two races have been run and won by Britain's representative the "Endeavour" against America's "Rainbow." We want the rubber to be decided in favour of the "Endeavour." We, therefore, wish it all success. Yes, partly for reasons of Imperial Patriotism. And partly because monotony spread over decades is infernally tiresome. We want a change.

"Mr. Vanderbilt is not discouraged. He said he knew that the 'Endeavour' was very fast."—Reuter. Oh, is she? The cheek of the Yankee!

"Lend me a fiver, old man. I promise you, on the word of a gentleman, to pay it back to-morrow."—"Bring the gentleman around and let me see him."

Soviet's Permanent Seat On League Council

Litvinoff Declares His Country Will Work For Peace

No Renunciation Of Any Of Its Special Features,
But Preservation Of Its Personality Intact

GENEVA, September 18.

The Assembly has granted the Soviet a permanent seat on the League Council. Nobody voted against, but ten abstained from voting.

The galleries were packed to hear the debate on the Soviet's admission. Senor Madariaga transmitted the Sixth Committee's recommendation to M. Sandler (Sweden), who is the chairman of the Assembly.

After the Assembly had voted the Soviet a permanent seat on the Council, M. Litvinoff and two co-delegates entered and took their seats.

A few minutes later the chairman announced that henceforth the Soviet Union would be part of the great world family co-operating to safeguard peace. He invited the Soviet delegates to take their seats. Loud laughter was proclaimed when M. Litvinoff forestalled the invitation.

M. Litvinoff then rose and declared that the Soviet had joined the League as the representative of a new social economic system not renouncing any of its special features, and like other countries preserving its personality intact, and promised to make itself felt as a powerful factor for peace in the council of nations.

—Reuter.

LITVINOFF THANKS LEAGUE

Expresses Russia's Desire
To Promote Peace

GENEVA, Sept. 19.

The Council of the League of Nations held a very short public meeting to welcome M. Litvinoff who, replying to the congratulations, thanked the Council particularly Dr. Benes, the Chairman, for the invitation and expressed Russia's desire to contribute to the peace of the world.—Reuter.

WARDING OFF CATASTROPHES

PARIS, Sept. 19.

The impression I gained from

the events in Geneva is that France's position has improved internationally," declared Finance Minister, German Martin in a speech.

He said that the admission of the Soviet to the League could only contribute to warding off catastrophes. Never more than today had he felt that they were progressing towards peace.

Earlier, the Minister defended the budget provision to enable the Government to increase military credits if necessary by a special account and argued that if the international situation became graver and if it should become necessary to increase armaments it will be more logical to create a special armaments account as done in 1913. Otherwise receipts might eventually be insufficient to cover the expenditure on armaments.—Reuter.

Rent Collection—Problem For Municipality

At the meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 31st August, 1934, regarding the Recovery of monthly rents from Municipal tenants.

The Commissioner stated "An informal conference was called by the Chairman, Improvements Committee on Saturday the 14th July 1934 for the purpose of discussing several important and urgent matters relating to the recovery of rents from Municipal tenants. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, several members of the Improvements Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and other Municipal Officers and the members of the Rent Collecting staff were present. The Chairman, Improvements Committee, who had carefully studied the question, made opening remarks welcoming the persons present and explained the object of the meeting, after which there was a general discussion and members of the rent collecting staff were also invited to place before the conference their views and the difficulties which were encountered by them in the collection of rents from the Municipal tenants. The rent collectors and Chawl Superintendents pointed out their difficulties and the Dy. Municipal Commissioner (Impts) amplified and illustrated the different points which required elucidation. After a full and frank discussion the members of the rent collecting staff were permitted to retire and a further discussion took place."

JUDGE'S ASSURANCE

"Subsequently the Chairman, Improvements Committee, and the Dy. Municipal Commissioner (Impts) had an interview with

the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court who promised to consider the difficulties of the Municipality, sympathetically, and agreed subject to certain conditions to allow a larger number of suits to be filed and to order the issue of a larger number of warrants of possession. The Chairman, Improvements Committee also informally discussed the matter with me and the Dy. Municipal Commissioner.

MORE RENT COLLECTORS?

I have submitted separately my proposals for empowering the Bombay Municipality to attach and sell the movable property of the tenant in default, and I will submit proposals to the Standing Committee through the Improvements Committee for sanctioning a slight increase in the number of Rent Collectors and increase in the strength of the Court Clerk's Section in due course. I hope that when the questions referred to above have been satisfactorily solved the present difficulties experienced by the Municipality in the recovery of rents would greatly diminish and the arrears and bad debts reduced to much smaller proportions.

It might here be mentioned that the problem of recovering rents from the Municipal tenants specially at the time of depression and widespread unemployment like the present is a very difficult one as the number of tenants of the Municipality comes to over 21,000 about 13rd of whom are in arrears of rent to the extent of over 3 months."

The committee recorded the letter and requested the Commissioner to submit further details in regard to the various matters outlined in his letter.

AMERICA'S CUP RACE

Event Postponed For Lack
Of Wind

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.
America's Cup race was postponed to-day owing to lack of wind.—Reuter.

POSTPONED BY 15 MTS.

(Special Cable.)

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.
To-day's race for America's Cup was postponed by quarter of an hour. The wind was so slight that the committee was unable to determine the direction.

FURTHER DELAYED.

The race has been postponed by further quarter hour.

SEA LIKE MILL-POND

Another No-Contest
Expected

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.
President Roosevelt will only be able to watch half of to-day's race, since he must leave for New York.

To-day the odds lengthened against "Endeavour" since the wind is slight. "Endeavour" left harbour considerably earlier than "Rainbow" both under main-sail. At 10/45 the skies were overcast with a light southeaster breeze of four knots and smooth sea. Sopwith set his sails early, running up the mainsail and Genoa. Later he dowsed. At 11/17 yachts were practically becalmed. Many expected another no contest. Wind is not sufficient even to blow out the flag of the committee boat and the sea is like a millpond.

CANDIDATES FOR BAND CORPS

A large number of applications have been received at the Captain's Cabin at the Congress House for admission to the Band Corps of the Volunteer Force.

All the applicants are required to be present at the Jain Vyayamshala, Lal Baug, (Madhav Baug) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) to-day, Thursday punctually.

MRS. PERIN CAPTAIN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Mrs. Perin Captain has tendered her resignation as an Officer-in-Charge of the Women Volunteer. She, however, continues to be a member of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee and also its Vice-President.

The G. O. C. has accepted the resignation.

Mrs. Munshi To Open Training Camp

The third training class in 'C' Ward will be opened to-day, Thursday, by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi at the Jain Vyayamshala, Lal Baug, (Madhav Baug) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). All the volunteers admitted at this class after medical examination are required to be present punctually at the appointed time and place.

Matunga Camp Opening On Friday

The opening ceremony of the Matunga Training Class for volunteers enrolled in the that Ward has been postponed to Friday, the 21st at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SARDAR'S REPLY TO CRITICS

(Continued from page 1.)

By the introduction of the spinning Franchise, the membership would be reduced, and the Congress would appear to be unrepresentative of the nation; but as against that, if a remedy is devised to register the sympathy of the millions for the Congress in some other form, this difficulty will be removed.

Gandhi's contention that the intelligentsia feel that he is an impediment in the natural growth of the Congress seems to be exaggerated beyond proportions. This contention might be construed to mean as if those who follow Gandhi are not intelligent enough to understand the man and his philosophy. Such an insinuation, had it come from any other person than Gandhi, I would have called it an insult to the intelligence of his followers.

Bhulabhai Explains Philosophy Of Satyagraha

TELLS VOTERS TO JUDGE CONGRESSMEN
BY THEIR INTENTIONS

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai speaking

at Khar on Monday said:— It sometimes surprises me to come across people who say that they are educated in the modern sense of the term and ask the question, "Why are the Indian people making such a futile" and in the language of my friends, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, "such a dangerous, and such a ruinous struggle from the point of view of the country and its trade?" I am naming these great names only in order that you may understand that I stand in awe of them. I feel that it is our honest duty, notwithstanding these great names, that we should in a somewhat detached way understand what the Congress stands for, for the first great step to knowledge is the recognition of ignorance and the ability to understand what exactly we are and what exactly we propose to do.

TALK WITH SASTRI.

The other day I happened to have an intimate conversation, which I am at liberty to disclose, with the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri. During the course of my tour in South India, I found at Coimbatore the Rt. Hon. Sastri in his somewhat modest retirement for a short period. It was during the course of that conversation that I ventured to ask him what he thought of the struggle that the Congress waged during the last three years, called the Satyagraha Movement. And with a certain degree of intellectual honesty he turned round to me and said, "As a race," meaning, I presume, the race of Liberal politicians and thinkers, "we are slowly dying. Would you not please let us die in peace?"

The next thing he said was that he had begun to believe contrary to all former notions. He said "Look here, Bhulabhai, the Congress has changed its creed."

"In what respect?" I asked. He said, "The original programme of the Congress was the attainment of self-government within the Empire by constitutional means. Now you have changed the creed of the Congress to the attainment of 'Purna Swaraj' whether within or without the Empire by legitimate means. Will you please tell me, Mr. Desai, as to why you changed the word 'constitutional' into 'legitimate' and why you changed the words 'independence within the Empire' into 'Purna Swaraj' within or without the Empire?"

The reason why the Congress deliberately substituted the word "Legitimate" to the word "Constitutional" is not very far to seek.

BRITISH HISTORY.

Most of you are aware that even to-day the English people have not ceased to perform the annual ceremony of the celebration of the extinction of Magna Carta from King John and that ceremony is still being performed notwithstanding the lapse of many centuries since that great event occurred. What does that great event import? I shall call your attention to two events in English history so that a man who calls himself an Englishman and no man who calls himself an Indian and who has studied history with any sense of wisdom or propriety or correctness may understand in future our struggle and the form of our struggle for freedom.

REAL POSITION.

The position is really this. Whether the political power is concentrated on a local despot or it is concentrated in the hands of a foreign race, it is the duty of every member of the subject race to free himself by every form of a struggle that is open to him, that is open to human strength. That is, indeed, a part of the constitutional method of agitation for no State can ever last or live unless it subverts the greatest happiness, consistently with the utmost freedom of every single member of which the State consists. A State has no right to exist except with the will of the people constituting it. It is open to any member of the State to take any legitimate step in order that he or she may restore the liberty of every single member of that State and it is, indeed, no State whatever if it is governed by what you may call an entirely despotic government where those who are governed have no voice except for the purpose of supplying the means of their own subjection. That is the form of a State to which you and I belong and it is, therefore, perfectly constitutional on the part of any one to take steps to have the State

constituted on a basis on which it would be lawfully and properly constituted according to the laws of God and man. It must be the privilege of every person who is a member of a State and who supplies the means of its support to see that his rights and privileges are maintained and impaired and unaffected and it is for that reason that the English themselves extracted from their King, King John, by means of an internal armed revolution at the threat of dethroning him the first great charter of liberty called the Magna Carta. If the English history has any use for us except for the purpose of merely getting a few prizes and medals at school, it behoves us to study its philosophy and its spirit. What is virtue in an Englishman cannot be a crime in an Indian. It is to these two basic principles that I wish to call your attention to-night in order that you might understand the full implications of the last great struggle which the Indian people waged and with what moral result.

Now I would remind you of the next great struggle in England. You might remember to have read how Cromwell walked into the House of Commons, threw away the mace from the table of the Speaker saying "Throw away this babble, it has no use for me!" Do you understand the significance of that great gesture of one who is regarded as a pillar of Liberty? Cromwell is not regarded as a traitor to England but he is regarded as one of the greatest lovers of Liberty that ever lived in England.

WHAT IS "CONSTITUTIONAL"?

The term 'constitutional' as understood by the Congress means that it is legitimate for every man, woman and child to make an effort by way of either an individual or a mass struggle in order that we may assert our right to freedom. It is in that spirit that we, at all events, during the last three years, 1930, 1931 and 1932 and a part of 1933 joined in that great movement which is now more or less a matter which the future historians of India would probably regard as the golden page in the history of Indian liberation and I say this in no vain glory.

It is only during the last 15 years or so that we have begun to shake off the paralysis which had taken hold of our minds, our bodies, our body politic and our politicians. The one great lesson that Mahatma Gandhi has taught the Indian people is the lesson of fearlessness and the consciousness that freedom has a value of its own irrespective of the gains that it brings and it is the sense of freedom that distinguishes that marks a man from the brute because the strongest animal can be trained in that it has no spirit of freedom.

I have come to you to-day not to beg but to ask you as a matter of right for your votes if you believe in the principles of which I have spoken to-night. There are two issues on which the Congress is fighting this election.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM.

The other day, a gentleman who was very comfortably seated in our Bar Library asked me "Well, Mr. Desai, you took part in the Satyagraha movement and now how it is consistent on your part to go to the Assembly?" That is the explanation that I gave him.

In every fight for freedom, whether by force or by non-violence means as ours was with strict adherence to Truth and by suffering, there is always a limit to the time, there is always a limit to the resources for no struggle can be carried on with the same intensity of mass adherence in any country of the world.

If at the end of three years' struggle we felt that the mass adherence was not as great as it ought to be so as to enable us to produce the requisite impression on the opponent it was up to us to reconsider our position as is the case in every struggle of this kind. If in the year 1932 we were able to hold a meeting like this in Bombay I am quite certain that we would not have suspended the struggle. But by reason of the Ordinances, by reason of the exhaustion of the resources, by reason of the faint-heartedness of a section of our people, by reason of most of our leaders being in jail we felt that we could not carry on. As I have always said it is not Mahatma Gandhi who failed the country but it is the country which failed Mahatma Gandhi. But I am here to say that it is not a failure. But it would have been nothing less than a miracle if in a struggle of this kind against the constituted Government without

Problems That Face India's Struggle For Freedom

Socialist Conference Will Launch Programme
For Mass Organisation

The Publicity Officer of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference writes:—

The first All-India Conference of Congress Socialists held in Patna in July last for the first time focussed the attention of all politically-minded people both inside the Congress as well as outside to the fundamental tasks of the struggle for independence and liberation of the Indian masses from Imperialist and other exploitation. That Conference was the outcome of the general and growing feeling among Congressmen that the time has now come when the country should face and come to grips with the real economic problems which ultimately matter in the proper solution of the problem of real Indian freedom.

INDIA AND WORLD THOUGHT.

India cannot be cut away from the currents of world thought and movements. All over the world to-day, as Pandit Jawaharlal rightly pointed out, people are being forced to think in terms of economics and social change and we in India cannot afford to remain in the backwater of pure politics. The direct action struggles launched by the Indian National Congress began with purely political programmes, but the mass energy released in the process of those struggles has created new forces and problems and the purely political aspect has now become tinged with the economic.

CONDITION FOR SUCCESS.

The process of change of ideology is proceeding apace all over the world, and this is being hastened by economic condition. The experience that the country has gained during the past four years of mass direct action in furtherance of the struggle for national independence has developed in numerous Congressmen the conviction that the struggle could not be led to complete success unless the whole outlook and content of that struggle are developed in such a manner as to make the participation of the

broad masses of the country possible in the struggle for freedom.

THE PROBLEM TO BE FACED. Following the declaration at Lahore that Complete Independence is the goal of the Congress, the Karachi Congress declared in unequivocal terms that "in order to end the exploitation of the masses political freedom must include the real economic freedom of the starving millions." Such a change, it has been admitted time and again, will involve radical changes in the structure of Society and State of free India. The problem, therefore, that confronts the Congress and the country is what these changes ought to be and what ideology should be developed in the people.

PATNA MOVE.

The Patna Conference of the Congress Socialists felt that time has now come to organise a Socialist Party within the Congress in order to get a programme, socialist both in objective and action, accepted by the Indian National Congress as the basis of the struggle for Independence. That Conference appointed a committee to draft the programme for the All-India Congress Socialist Party. The October Conference will have before it this programme, which will come up for discussion and final decision, and on the basis of which the All-India Congress Socialist Party will be formally launched.

MAKE CONFERENCE A SUCCESS

This gives the Conference a unique character. It is, therefore, the duty of those who agree or are sympathetic to the Socialist ideology, principles and programme to make the conference a great success.

Enrolment of members to the Reception Committee has already begun and on payment of Re. 1 (one only) which is the least subscription fee, any person can get himself enrolled at the office of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Bombay. The office is generally open in the evenings, unless otherwise notified.

FRONTIER GANDHI TO OPEN KHADI EXHIBITION

Messrs Mulraj And Abid
Ali Withdraw
Resignations

(Through the Publicity Bureau of Reception Committee.)

The Working Committee of the Congress Reception Committee met at the Jinnah Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

At the outset the meeting recorded the withdrawals of their resignations by Messrs. Mulraj Karsondas and Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.

The meeting also passed a resolution asking Mr. G. Viswambhar, Secretary of the General Purposes Sub-Committee to reconsider his resignation.

The meeting then discussed various important items on the agenda.

In view of the increasing work of urgent character arising from day to day in regard to the preparations of the Reception Committee to the Congress, the Working Committee has vested in Mr. Nariman, Chairman of the Reception Committee, the power to ac-

cept resignations of office-bearers, if given, and to make provisional arrangements subject to ratification by the Working Committee.

ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN TO OPEN EXHIBITION

The Working Committee also decided to request Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan to perform the opening ceremony for the All-India Khadi Exhibition and Swadeshi Bazaar, which is being held along with the Congress session in Oct. next. The final date for the opening of the exhibition has not yet been decided but it will not be later than 20th October.

The discussion on the question for fees for admission of visitors to the Subjects Committee was inconclusive and will be proceeded with at the next meeting of the Working Committee.

R. C. Sub-Committee Meeting

(Through Publicity Bureau)

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Requirements Sub-Committee will be held at the Congress House to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.)

all its powers, with all its resources against a race which has been disarmed for the last 150 years we had succeeded in the very first effort.

TWO ISSUES.

There are two issues and two issues only on which we are fighting this election. The first issue is whether the policy of the Government by which they have suppressed by force the struggle for freedom on the part of the Indian men and women was a just measure in the interests as they pretend of law and order. To that I want an answer from you. If you believe that we were right, I shall have no objection to your accepting voluntary subjection and then your vote is with my friend, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. As for Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the less said the better. But if you have sufficient manhood left in you and if you feel that we have rightly asserted our right to freedom, then your vote is with us. That is the first issue.

The second issue is this. The Congress during its many struggles and many phases wanted that some way should be found where by the opinion of the country can be ascertained on an issue of

national moment as to how the constitution should be framed. We in our innocence believed that the Round Table Conference was a possible method by which some can be found, and that those who represented the different sections of opinion would stand out for the consolidated demand of the Indian people as against the Britishers, but though the name remains the substance has disappeared. What they have offered to you in the shape of the White Paper is a British determination and not our determination. It is up to you to say that we want to frame our own constitution. That is why in the forefront of the programme the Congress has put forward the Constituent Assembly, the only measure for the self-determination of India for the time being.

I stand before you to-day with an appeal to judge us by our motive and by our sacrifices and not by the results, for it is not given to man to achieve results but it is given to man to struggle and would to God when the next struggle comes the lesson will have gone home to you that in that struggle it is as much your part, your share, your obligation and your duty that you shall assist in the achievement of Indian freedom.

Bihar's Wail Of Distress

BOMBAY MUST RESPOND

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir.—For those of us in Bombay, content within ourselves, and surrounded by peace and plenty, it seems a little difficult to realise and understand the terrible sufferings of poor Bihar.

Deprived of all their worldly possessions, and stripped of every hope, by a catastrophe, the worst of its kind, the Biharis have had hardly time to recover from their first misfortune, when Nature in her terrific wrath, seems to have struck them once more.

It is too much to request our beloved city ever-beautiful in her bounteousness to once again muster up her courage, open up her heart, and contribute her rupee anna or pie, whatever she may feel inclined to spare, towards these poor starved and drowning souls. Will she not try and remember that

"To give, give be always giving,
For she who does not give,
She does not live."

All donations will be most gratefully accepted and no donation, however, paltry will be considered too paltry to be accepted at Readymoney Mansions, Churchgate Street, between the hours of 3 to 5 p.m. or at the "Retreat," Middle Colaba from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.—Yours, etc.

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

Industrial Development In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir.—I shall be glad if you will kindly publish the following information in your esteemed paper in the interests of advancement of our industrial India.

I have been very carefully and closely examining and investigating the European industrial conditions, and as in many respects the Japanese competition has wiped out the export trade of some of these manufacturers, I have been able to persuade some of them to co-operate with India with a view to manufacture, so far as possible, the articles in India with Indian labour, Indian material, Indian organisation and Indian capital.

At present in collaboration with manufacturers, we have worked out the entire schemes for the manufacture of bicycles and light weight motor-cycles, and further investigations are being conducted for the manufacture of light motor cars, mechanical toys electrical batteries, and other electrical apparatuses such as motors, dynamos, transformers etc., to the capacity of some 50/100 H.P., and radio sets.

There has been no question in my mind to work out or support any unsound scheme on an experimental basis, but the whole question has been approached with a view to utilise the experience and organisation of the European manufacturers in graded formation, and who have now little market in India, in collaboration with Indian organisations. I shall, therefore, be glad to have further communications and suggestions from business men and technicians interested in the promotion and advancement of industrial India. All correspondence will be treated confidentially.—Yours, etc.

A. R. NISSAR, E.E., D.I.C., etc.
Consulting Electrical Engineer
c/o Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd.,
2, Place de la Madeleine,
Paris, France.

Support The Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—Voters to the Legislative Assembly should remember at this important juncture the event which happened in Ireland after the completion of the Great War of 1914. When the great War was in full swing between Germany and the Allied Nations, the Sinn Fein Party revolted against the policy of the British Government towards Ireland. The British Government suppressed the whole movement to such an extent that it was said at that time that the whole movement was annihilated absolutely, but in 1918, on the completion of the Great War when the elections for the British Parliament in Ireland were held, the Irish people rose to the occasion and proved themselves faithful to their Motherland by electing 73 members of the Sinn Fein Party for the Parliament. The same example we have to follow in our own country, because the Government thinks that the Congress Movement is absolutely crushed and there would be no possibility to show its strength against Government. Therefore, it is the bound

den duty of the voters to support the Congress Candidates and show the authorities in charge of the Country that the country is behind the Congress.

When the struggle was going on between the Congress on one hand and the Government on the other hand, the past elected members of the Legislative Assembly did not raise their voice against the emergency measures taken by the Government to suppress the C. D. Movement and the Government deemed it fit to exploit the weakness of the Assembly Members and got the emergency measures passed through Legislature, and they openly declared with pride to other Nations that the country is not behind the Congress, but is with the Government. We should therefore, take all these facts into consideration and send all the Congress Candidates to the Assembly.—Yours, etc.

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL,
President of The Poona Cantonment Congress Committee.

Mr. Chagla On Gandhiji's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—Interviewed by your representative yesterday Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Nationalist Muslim leader, gave his view of Gandhiji's statement in course of which he said:—

"... Cannot one appeal to Mahatma! to leave religion out of public life? Religion has been the cause of sufficient evil in our country without Gandhiji further emphasising and stressing it."

May I ask Mr. Chagla where has Shri Krishna and Prophet Mahomed asked their followers to do evil to one another? Both have taught, as all other prophets, sages and philosophers have done, to love God with all our heart and to love everyman as ourself. If this precept of religion is acted upon, peace, joy and harmony would reign supreme and Hindu-Muslim disunity would be a thing of the past. Why then does Mr. Chagla blame religion for sins committed in its name by men professing to be religious which sins the prophets have not enjoined but denounced? Mr. Chagla should distinguish true religion as preached by the prophets in its pristine purity from superstitious beliefs and irrational dogmas. Instead of asking Mr. Gandhiji to leave out religion from public life, Mr. Chagla should ask Hindus and Muslims to love one another as the prophets have inculcated for their quarrels continue their subjection and bondage to a foreign nation.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN.

"European Turmoil"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir.—In view of the adverse criticism in the local press, your leader "European Turmoil" and the general alarm that has been caused in the diplomatic circles of the big European States in connection with the declaration of M. Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, refusing his country's collaboration with the League of Nations for protection of minorities etc., I should like to give you readers some enlightenment in the matter which will convince any unbiased critic that the real aims of the Polish proposals are not to give a set-back to the League's authority but to extend the same generally to all the other members of the League of Nations instead of its being exercised in the case of only a few member States as at present.

First of all it is necessary to acquaint ourselves with the text of the Polish proposals which are as follows:—

"1. That the Assembly of the League of Nations, considering that the present minority treaties as well as the declarations regarding the international minorities protection submitted to the Council of the League of Nations by certain States are binding only on some members of the League of Nations, whereas its other members are free of all legal obligations in the matter.

2. That believing that such a state of affairs which gives guarantee of international safeguard to some minorities only, leaving others without protection and right of appeal to the League of Nations.

3. That taking into consideration that such a differentiation between protected minorities and unprotected minorities is in contradiction to the sense of international equity and justice;

4. That considering that the racial, religious and linguistic minorities which do not enjoy the minority protection of the League of Nations, although having the same moral right to share such protection with the minorities protected by the League, are to be found in all European and non-European countries;

confirms that the present regulations for the international protection of minorities are not in conformity with the basic principles of international morality and justice and opines that these regulations must be rectified by all members of the League of Nations by entering into a general convention for the protection of minorities which should be binding on all the members instead of a few as at present, extending an international protection to racial, religious and linguistic minorities in all the States which are members of the League of Nations."

That such a proposal should cause alarm to and opposition from the big powers is obvious but to interpret it as refusal of Poland's part to abide by her treaty obligations is nothing but a misrepresentation of facts. Poland's only object is to force the League of Nations to extend the minorities protection obligations on a basis of international equity and justice and to put an end to the absurd state of affairs existing at present by refusing its collaboration with the League in the matter.

The matter of generalisation of the minorities protection treaties is nothing. The report of the 6th Commission of the last year's Assembly of the League of Nations asserts among other things that "the generalisation resulting from the principle of legal equity of all States which are members of the League of Nations, cannot be infinitely postponed without a detrimental effect on the present minority treaties."

That Poland should have the courage to publicly declare that the present regulations of the international minorities protection are not in conformity with the basic principles of international morality and justice and ask for rectification of this shortcoming by an inclusion of all the members of the League into such a convention is certainly not to the liking of the Big Powers who would find themselves confronted with the awkward necessity of granting international protection to the racial, religious and linguistic minorities in their own colonies and overseas possessions, in case the League adopts such a proposal. Hence the misrepresentation of facts by them.

The Greek delegate to the League of Nations M. Politis, commenting on the above resolutions of the 6th Commission asserts: "Either the present system of the protection of minorities must cease to exist or it should indicate some progress by further extension. In any case, it is out of question that the present system could be maintained, being imposed on a few States only."

Dr. Benes, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Czechoslovakia, declared some time back in the matter. "It is impossible that in future two different arrangements should be in vogue for nations, all of them being members of the League of Nations, with a growing national ambition. It is equally impossible that only some nations should be subjected to the control and unjustified attacks from other nations which are members of the League of Nations and which refuse to give the slightest protection to their own minorities for the simple reason that they find it convenient not to recognise them as such."

The proposal of the Polish Foreign Minister has therefore confronted the Big Powers with a clearly formulated dilemma: either to adopt generalisation of the minorities protection which means the abolishing of the present inequity by extending it to their own minorities or annulling it altogether.

It must be noted that the Polish Government while submitting their declaration have stood for the first suggestion since it considers that the removal of the present inequity by the generalisation of the minorities obligations is more in accord with the spirit of the covenant of the League of Nations and international morality. That the Big Powers should oppose such a move speaks volumes for their pretext of protecting minorities and their concern for the authority of the League of Nations!

From the above it will not be difficult for an unbiased critic to observe that Poland has stood by the principle of equity and justice in the matter of the minorities protection and that its declaration if adopted will extend the prestige and authority of the League instead of receiving a set-back and let us hope that Poland will stand steadfast irrespective of what the results of its standpoint may lead to. The non-acceptance of the Polish proposals would only mean one thing:

STILL BEHIND PRISON BARS

230 Politicals In Bombay, Bengal, Madras And U. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A statement giving the total number of persons convicted either under the ordinary law or under Central and Provincial Acts which replaced Ordinance Ten of 1932 who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement at the end of August 1934 shows a decline for British India as a whole of 147 as compared with the previous month of July, 1934, the total at the end of August being 230 as against 377 at the end of July, 1934. Bombay, Bengal Madras and U. P. show a decrease of 81, 44, 8 and 6 respectively. The total number of prisoners was less by 4,298 (that is by about 91 per cent) than it was at the end of August, 1933, the total for the latter month having been 4,528.—A. P.

KURLA CITY FATHERS TO EXPLAIN

(Continued from page 1.)
has removed the unqualified municipal engineer from his post as directed, it has resolved to re-employ him as a municipal secretary, a post for which his qualifications are doubtful. The municipality throws the whole blame for its failure to discharge its legitimate duties on the municipal staff, but it would seem that such failure is due not so much to the incapacity of the officers concerned as to the constant attempts which are made to undermine the authority and restrict the independence of the executive. The President and the Chief Officer are unable to work in harmony, an impossible state of affairs in a local body.

BANE OF FACTIONS.
The factions spirit among the councillors—which has been a constant feature in the affairs of the municipality for many years has continued unabated, and has undermined the working of all departments of the municipal administration. It is clear that so long as the present councillors or a majority of them are permitted to remain in office, there can be no hope of improvement.

Concluding, the Commissioner says that the Government are unable in the interests of the public to allow the grave mismanagement of affairs. Unless a satisfactory explanation within 20 days is given, the Government propose to supersede the municipality for a period of three years.

FLOODS IN BIHAR, ASSAM & BENGAL

Appeal For Relief Fund

Assam, Behar and Bengal are in dire need of relief. Unprecedented flood has submerged most of the districts watered by the Brahmaputra and the Ganges with their numerous branches and tributaries in the above areas. Flood and famine have swept over thousands of villages. Epidemic has broken out in all the affected areas. Hundreds and thousands of people are helpless and at the mercy of the philanthropic public.

The Bengali residents of Bombay have formed a strong committee under the presidency of Dr. A. C. Das to collect fund for the relief of flood and famine stricken people. They appeal to the generous public for help in cash or cloths which should be sent to N. K. Dutt, Hon. Treasurer, Assam, East Bengal Behar Flood Relief Committee, Tyab Manzil, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.

There has been a recrudescence of plague epidemic in Ratnagiri, five attacks and three deaths occurring in a house in Murug, a part of Ratnagiri. Precautionary measures are being taken by the Municipal authorities.—A. P.

that the Geneva institution is merely a tool in the hands of the Powers and is incapable of performing its duties justly and without discrimination.

It is really very satisfactory to note that the European Press and especially the English Press after its first thoughtless outbursts against Poland has begun to see the reasonableness of Poland's view point and is showing sympathy for her attitude. If the League's authority for the universal which is the real object of the Polish proposals it would mean added prestige for the League and a service to humanity for which the oppressed minorities all over the world should feel really grateful.—Yours, etc., "PAT."

"DETRIMENTAL TO ASSEMBLY ELECTION"

Plea For Changing Congress Session Dates

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, Sept. 19.
The date of the Congress session is detrimental to the Assembly election in the whole country and the workers will have to run to Bombay in those days when their presence will be most needed in their own places, says Seth Achalsingh the President of the Agra Congress Committee in a statement to the press. He further impresses upon The All-India Congress Parliamentary Board and the provincial boards to approach Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel to get the date changed so that it may be convenient for the contesting candidates of the Congress to capture the seats in the Assembly. He has also sent a telegram to this effect to Sardar Patel to consider the question of changing the dates of the Congress Session.

"RETURN CONGRESS CANDIDATES"

Mr. Gadgil Opens Election Campaign

(From A Correspondent.)

ERANDOL, Sept. 19.
Mr. N. V. Gadgil opened the election campaign by addressing a crowded meeting on Monday evening at Jalgaon in the afternoon. He addressed the members of the bar and requested them to help the Congress candidates. He met the leading merchants and impressed the necessity of voting for the Congress candidate. He discussed the Congress view point with Bhusaval lawyers and at night addressed another public meeting. Mr. Patankar presiding. He asked the people to accept the Government challenge and return Congress candidate.

This morning he visited Dhangraon and will address the Erandol public this evening and Amalner public this night.

SOCIALISTS AND ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Benares Meeting To Discuss Attitude

BENARES, Sept. 19.
Mr. Sampurnanand, Acting Organising Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, notified that a joint meeting of the members of the Drafting Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party and the representatives of Provincial Parties will be held at Benares on September 30. Each Provincial Party will send three delegates.

The following among other subjects will be discussed:

1. What should be the attitude of the Socialists so far as the Assembly elections are concerned?
2. Should Socialists occupy seats in Congress Executives?
3. How should Provincial Parties be organised?
4. What way the delegates are distributed among the provincial Committees for the Bombay Congress session?—United Press

PANIC IN PARIS CIRCLES

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, September 19.
Hundreds of Parisiens are shaking in their shoes pending the publication of the secret police report regarding Mr. Albert Prince. It is believed that the police discovered that the Prince whom Paris knew as a very respectable lawyer has been leading a double life and the report contains names, addresses and dates of only two or three of which have been deleted. The publication of the report was originally intended for to-day but in view of the work involved in preparing the copies it will not be available before to-morrow.

The report contains 179 pages, fifty of which deal with Mr. Prince's private life.

One copy is already delivered to Mr. Prince's son Raymond.

"MORRO" CASTLE CASE

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, September 19.
The authorities are investigating the charge that the members of the crew of "Morro Castle" were threatened that they would be put on the black list if they told the truth about the disaster. The charge is lodged with Mr. Martin Conboy, New York State Attorney by Counsel, representing Marine Workers' Union, who promised to bring forward the sailors to testify regarding the alleged threats.

Horniman To File Civil Suit Against Raje

Head-Lines And Twilight Twitters In Court

A big file of the issues of the "Bombay Sentinel" maintained by Inspector Raje of the Princess Street Police Station was produced in Court at the resumed hearing of the case, in which he is charged with assaulting Wadial Mohanlal, when he was in the custody of the Princess Street Police on the 12th April last. Several issues were admitted as exhibits by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presiding Magistrate, third Court during the cross-examination of Mr. E. J. Blom.

Mr. E. J. Blom, who appeared for the prosecution questioned the relevancy of these exhibits, on the ground that these had nothing to do with the assault which took place on April 12. The issues of the "Bombay Sentinel" on which the defence relied were dated May 7th and onwards, to prove that the prosecution was influenced by Mr. Horniman.

The Magistrate observed that he had allowed the defence to put the exhibits at the last hearing. Mr. Horniman said that he had already instructed his Solicitors to file a civil suit against Inspector Raje and he did not therefore know whether it would be proper to go into these articles, as the defence may take advantage of the answers which he may give in this case. The Magistrate observed that Mr. Horniman could not claim protection at any time if he thought any of the questions asked would prejudice his case elsewhere.

HORNIMAN WELCOMES IT.
Mr. Carden Noad said that the witness could only ask for protection, if he was afraid that his answers would result in a criminal prosecution against him.

Mr. Horniman retorted that he was not afraid of any criminal prosecution which the accused might bring against him, but on the other hand he would welcome it.

In the course of the cross-examination, Mr. Carden Noad pointed out to a headline given to the case of Wadial when he was acquitted and asked Mr. Horniman whether that case was of such importance to be given so much prominence.

Mr. Horniman said that the case was deserving of publicity, and he did not think that the headlines gave excessive prominence to the case. The case was of very great importance from a public point of view, as the accused had Wadial arrested without any evidence on mere suspicion, and without adducing any evidence in Court, had him remanded into his custody time after time, and finally discharged without producing a scrap of evidence. There was also a motive involved in the arrest, and further, a case of assault had been filed against a police officer.

"ATTRACTED PUBLIC NOTICE."
Mr. Carden Noad: Could you substantiate your statement that the case attracted public notice?—I am not here to substantiate what I say. I am here to give evidence and I say that it did attract public notice.

Mr. Carden Noad: So there is nothing beyond your word to substantiate your statement that the case attracted public notice?—Mr. Horniman:—Your Worship, I have already answered that question and I have told him that it did attract public notice.

Mr. Carden Noad: But I want you to substantiate your statement?—Mr. Horniman: Mr. Carden Noad I am a very good judge of what the public opinion is and I am right when I say that a case of this nature did attract very great public attention.

"MOTIVE FOR ARREST."
Mr. Carden Noad: You have also told us that there was a motive for the arrest, can you give us the motive?—I am not here for that purpose or else I shall gladly give it to you. I am here to give evidence about the assault on the complainant by Inspector Raje.

Mr. Carden Noad: But you said

there was a motive?—Yes, and if you want it, I say that the motive was because Wadial gave me information on Sutta khel, and therefore, Inspector Raje had him arrested. In fact, Wadial had told me that the moment some of the information which he gave me appeared in print, Inspector Raje would have him arrested.

Mr. Carden Noad: Can you give me any reasonable proof beyond what Wadial told you that there was a motive for the arrest?—Yes, the natural inference from all that followed.

Mr. Horniman was then cross-examined about the editorial note on Wadial's case, and in reply to the question whether the statement "he was simply arrested to gratify the grudge of a police officer" was correct, Mr. Horniman said that it was absolutely correct.

"FREE COPY."
On being handed an issue of the Bombay Sentinel by Mr. Carden Noad, Mr. Horniman after perusing the copy said that he could not understand how the accused got that copy as it was marked "Free Copy," probably it was a presentation copy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carden Noad then referred to a passage appearing in the report of the famous Sutta Case in which Mr. Horniman and 123 others were charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Q: (pointing out to a passage.) Did you say that in Court?—Yes, but I am not here to answer things in the air, why don't you tell the Court the context. What case and how I came to say it.

Mr. Carden Noad: But it is your case and you must know about it.

Mr. Horniman: I am not here to suit your convenience. I am here to help the Court, and unless the Magistrate asks me to read the report, I am not going to do so.

Mr. Carden Noad: Then said that during the proceedings of the case Mr. Horniman was reported as having said that the police should not be given any further time, as it was likely they would concoct evidence or frame up a charge.

Mr. Horniman said that was quite correct and he said it in protest, when the police applied for postponement again and again.

"TO COMPLETE JOKE."
Considerable amusement was caused in Court, when Mr. Carden Noad pointed out to a paragraph in the Twilight Twitters and asked Mr. Horniman why Inspector Raje's name was introduced in it.

Q: Why have you introduced Inspector Raje's name in this paragraph?—It was necessary to complete the joke. (Laughter.)

Q: Was there any other justification?—None. (Laughter.)

Counsel then referred to some paragraphs in another issue of the "Bombay Sentinel" in the Twilight Twitters column where a reference was made to a raid carried out by the Princess Street Police in the compound of the Mumbadevi Temple. Mr. Horniman said that the raids were bogus and they were only carried out to show the Commissioner and perhaps the public that the Princess Street police were suppressing suttas khel.

Mr. Carden Noad:—I hope Your Worship has got that down.

Mr. Horniman: I am very glad you have got it.

Some questions were then asked about the treatment that had been meted out to Mr. Avasthi, a reporter by Inspector Raje and the report which appeared in the Bombay Sentinel about it. The cross-examination of Mr. Horniman had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to October 3 Mr. E. J. Blom appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. D. Bilmoria defended the Officer.

CENTURY IN 63 MINUTES

Woolley Wins Lawrence Trophy And 100 Guineas

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Frank Woolley, Kent, won the Lawrence Trophy and the 100 guineas offered by Sir Walter Lawrence for the batsman scoring the fastest century of the season. This was accomplished at Dover on August 17 against the Northants in 63 minutes.

UNITY BOARD TO MEET AT MORADABAD

Mr. S. Syed Zakir, All. Secretary, Muslim Unity Board, Lucknow, wires that an emergent meeting of the Muslim Unity Board will be held at Moradabad on Sunday, the 23rd instant at the house of Maulana Shaikat Ali to decide certain important issues regarding the forthcoming Assembly elections and to nominate more candidates from various provinces.—A. P.

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FIRE-PROOF TENEMENTS

Madras Experiment

CORPORATION CONSIDERING NEW SCHEMES

MADRAS, Sept. 17.
The Administration Report of the Corporation of Madras for 1933-34 says that, during the year the Council held 12 general meetings, two adjourned general meetings, six special meetings and one other meeting, which was adjourned for want of quorum. Steps were taken to put up ornamental lights before temples, mosques and churches, and the question of making provision of fire-proof tenements in the city was under the consideration of the Housing Committee.

Street Lighting.
At a meeting of the Council expressed its opinion that the scheme for municipalising the distributory system of electric street lighting was very important and urgent and requested the Government to sanction it early. The scheme has already been sanctioned by the Government, but could not be taken up for want of funds. Orders, however, have lately been received from the Government providing in the civil budget for 1934-35 for a loan of Rs. 5.75 lakhs to the Corporation for the purpose.

The Council expressed sympathy with the people of Northern India, who had suffered from Earthquake and contributed Rs. 1,000 for their relief.

The year opened with the balance of Rs. 18,64,544-10-8. During the year Rs. 1,47,135-10-8 was realised by the sale of land in Mambalam. The Corporation received from the Government a free grant of Rs. 2,65,638 for the improvement of drainage.

A loan of Rs. 10,00,000 was received for the Mambalam scheme, water supply and drainage, construction of flush out latrines and housing of the poor.

The collection of revenue was considerably affected by the continued existence of unfavourable financial conditions in the City.

HOUSES FOR POOR.
A provision of Rs. 1 lakh for the construction of houses for the poor was made in the budget of the Madras Government for 1933-34 and the sum was realised by the Corporation at the close of the official year. The Council decided to utilise the money for the construction of tenements in Bogipalayam and the Harbour area. Tenders for the construction of tenements have been called for.

In the special Works Department: execution of work by contract system was finally adopted, instead of departmental work.

The quantity of water supplied during the year was 7,43,977 million gallons which is equivalent to nearly 3,149 gallons per head per day for the population of 6,47,230.

In the educational Department the policy adopted in 1932-33 of directing attention mainly to the maintenance of the existing Corporation schools in an increasingly efficient manner remained practically unaltered in 1933-34. Difficulties about accommodations hampered the progress during the year under report.

According to the statement furnished by the Educational Department of the Government, the total number of elementary schools in the City was 388. Of these, 134 were Corporation schools, 21 were managed by the Government, 224 were aided schools, both Mission and non-Mission, and nine were unaided schools. The increase in the number of Corporation schools from 134 was due to the girls' section of the Corporation (schools from 133 to 134 was due to the Boys' School at Kondithope having been made an independent girls' school. The total number of children under instruction increased by 981.

ADULT EDUCATION.
The Corporation has been encouraging adult education by permitting associations to hold night schools in some of the Corporation School buildings. In 1933-34, 43 night schools were working.

The supply of mid-day meals to poor children attending Corporation schools has come to be a necessary condition for the spread of education among the poorest classes in the City.

In the electrical department, it is expected that the scheme for municipalising the distributory system connected with the lighting service, which is estimated to cost Rs. 12.75 lakhs, will be taken up during 1934-35. The Government considered favourably an application for a loan of Rs. 5.75 lakhs which will be granted

MUSLIMS HAVE HIGHEST BIRTH-RATE

Madras Report Shows Infantile Mortality Is Also On Increase

MADRAS, Sept. 17.
In the course of his administration report of the Health Department of the Corporation of Madras for the year, 1933, the Health Officer of the Corporation says that the Muslim community records the highest birth rate that there is an excess of births over deaths; and that the infantile mortality has increased.

MID-YEAR POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population for 1933 was 6,78,500 as compared with 6,64,900 for 1932, giving an increase of 13,600. The total number of births, 28,600 showed an excess of 537 as compared with the births in 1932. The birth-rate was 42.1 the same as that of the previous year. The Muslim community recorded the highest birth rate.

The total number of deaths, 24,500 showed an increase of 2,210 as against the figures in the previous year. But in spite of the increase, there was an excess of births over deaths by 4,033.

The highest mortality was recorded in Mirsahipet Division while the lowest was recorded in Esplanade Division. About 12 divisions returned rates above the annual death rate for the whole city.

A substantial reduction in mortality cannot be expected without relieving housing congestion in the City, says the Health Officer. During the year, 7,540 infants under one year of age died, giving an infantile mortality rate of 28.3 as against 23.6 in 1932.

Infantile mortality is always high, the Health Officer says, in a community with a very high birth rate. The problem is complicated by the utter poverty and the consequent low standard of living of a very large section of the population and the extremely unsatisfactory housing conditions of the poor, classes.

WORST EPIDEMICS.

The year 1933 experienced one of the worst epidemics of small-pox since 1922, accounting for 0.9 per 1,000 in the increased death rate. The fact that a very large percentage of the cases occurred among persons above the age of seven, showed, says the Health Officer, that small pox had become more a disease of adults. He warns people that unless the community as a whole takes to vaccination once in seven years, the incidence of the disease cannot be controlled.

Mortality from malaria and typhoid showed a further decline as compared with that of the previous year.

A scientific survey of all school children for the detection of leprosy showed that 342 of them were subject to infection.

In spite of the operation of the Food Adulteration Act for over three years, the sale of adulterated ghee still continued, with-out abatement and the Act, says the Health Officer, should be so amended as to include a provision to prevent the sale of adulterated ghee.

The scheme for the introduction of more flush-out latrines is continued to be in progress.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

A comprehensive programme for slum clearance and eradication of over-crowding in dwelling houses, he adds, is a paramount need.—United Press.

An appeal was filed by Mr. S. Vepa, Bar-at-law in the High Court of Madras on behalf of Challa Ranga Rao, an accused in the Coconada Bomb Conspiracy Case, in which nine accused were convicted to varying terms of imprisonment from transportation for life to 3 years by the Additional Sessions Judge of East Godavari in April last.

Dr. Satyapal having expressed his inability to open the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, at Meerut, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is being approached to perform the opening ceremony.

as the first instalment.

ZOO GARDENS
The zoological gardens in the People's Park are maintained by the Corporation. As the maintenance of the gardens is a remunerative enterprise, the gardens require considerable improvement. The financial stringency of the Corporation has stood in the way of carrying out improvements to any appreciable extent. But Rs. 10,000 however was provided for improvement.—United Press.

REVIVAL of PRABHAT'S Historical Super

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ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Creating Interest in Child Mind & Vernacularisation

RADICAL CHANGES RECOMMENDED

COCHIN, Sept. 19.
Noting the low standard of elementary education in the State, the Cochin Government appointed in February last a committee with special terms of reference to enquire into the conditions of elementary education and recommend methods for remedying the defects.

The Committee, which consisted of the prominent educationists of the State with His Highness Kerala Varma, the 5th Prince of Cochin as its President, has submitted its report, a brief summary of which is the following:—

CHANGE IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Proficiency should be the aim of education and the committee is of opinion that the present system is not encouraging. The change should be so made as to create an interest in the child for reading and writing and should increase the child's imagination. The old system of committing to memory all the important things even from childhood is the best and should be adopted.

The Committee now suggests the addition of two more classes to the existing four classes, thus providing elementary education upto six classes. Re-institution of infant standard is also recommended.

Vernacularisation of all subjects is also recommended. Stopping the practice of sending children below the age of five, imparting religious education on holidays, encouraging literary associations, recommending co-education in all primary schools are some of the other recommendations suggested by the Committee, United Press.

Proceedings Against Kadri

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 18.
Proceedings connected with the extradition from Bombay of Abdul Aziz Kadri, a Savings Bank Clerk employed in the Chaderghat Post Office, who has been arrested by the Bombay Police on a request by the Hyderabad Police, for alleged embezzlement of Rs. 16,000, were taken up to-day in the Court of the Second City Magistrate, who passed the necessary orders after hearing evidence in the case.—A.P.

COLOUR PREJUDICE

(Continued from Page 6.)

jection to letting Indians stay, was forced to ask them to find another residential place as the neighbours in the same locality plagued him with protests against the "blacks" staying in the same part as heaven-sent Englishmen.

This reveals the stark truth, concealed as it often is to a casual visitor in England, more observant about the stupendousness of London than the social characteristics of the people.

It has often been pointed out that Indians have to suffer all this because they are politically dependent on the British and are not a united independent nation. It is also asserted that the spirit of the superiority complex in the English has largely to do with their attitude towards Indians and coloured people in general, considering them as their inferiors in every way. I am not prepared to accept these two assertions without much misgiving and doubt. From what I know through my contact with Englishmen and from information gathered, I can hardly say that the colour prejudice arises from the

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Luxury Launch "LAKSHMI" will leave Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday the 22nd September 1934 and return at 7-30 p.m.

Fare per person Rs. 1-8-0. Children at half rates.

MUSIC, DRINKS and LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AT TARIFF RATES.

Tickets will be sold at Apollo Bunder at the time of embarkation.

NOTE:—It is regretted that there will be no cruise on Sunday the 23rd instant owing to low tide at Apollo Bunder.

domineering spirit which the English possess to a very great degree or from a feeling of pride that they are a superior nation in culture and might. An Englishman in his ordinary everyday life is hardly even conscious of the fact that his country rules over India. My belief is (and this has been proved in many instances) that much of the feeling against Indians breeds out of sheer ignorance about them and the country from which they come.

Ignorance About India

Even to-day there is such colossal and at times stupid ignorance about India which has kept on accumulating through misrepresentation, that it calls for a very intensive propaganda to dispel the false notions that have been crowding the minds of English people. One such belief that is still held obstinately is that India is just a country of snake-charmers and rope-dancers, of magicians and great potentates with fabulous wealth.

It is, therefore, evident that the need for re-educating the opinions of Englishmen is extremely great if better relations and better understanding of two great nations in the world are to be attained in the future. The present ignorance only tends to aggravate the divergence between the two, and at the same time alluding to the removal of the 'colour bar' as a pre-condition of a better understanding between the two countries.

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Musical Masterpiece
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with **INDIRA, KALE, GUPTA, GOKHAN, ATHAVLE** at

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TIME: 5-15; 8; 10-30 P.M.

Latest Commercial News

FURTHER DROP OF 12 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Unfavourable Developments In Textile Strike

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Weak But Tin And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 19.

On Wednesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET AND EASY.

The New York cotton market was quiet and easy on hedge selling and liquidation due to unfavourable developments in the strike situation and also on prospects of the suspension of the Bankhead Bill.

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER.

London gold and silver prices witnessed a small rise.

WHEAT AND LINSEED WEAK

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled weak in the absence of any support. Argentine linseed also weak on account of liquidation.

TIN AND RUBBER STEADY.

Tin and rubber ruled steady. Jute was quiet. Copper was unchanged.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY STRONG.

The London Stock Exchange displayed a decided improvement in the sentiment. Giltedged securities continued to gather strength on good support. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept. 19.	
Previous closing	12.83
To-day's opening	12.81
Difference	-.02
To-day's closing	12.71
Difference	-.12

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May Rs. 211

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept. 19.	
Previous closing	6.78
To-day's opening	6.72
Difference	-.06
To-day's closing	6.73
Difference	-.05

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

There are prospects on the suspension of the Bankhead bill which deterred operators from speculative activity while weather conditions have also considerably improved with the result that the market lacked vigour and a feeling of caution characterised the proceedings throughout the session.

Business in December opened at 12.81 i.e. two points lower than the previous closing due to hedge selling and some liquidation of October influenced by lower Liverpool advices and unsatisfactory developments in the textile strike. However with some covering and some speculative buying appearing at this stage, prices somewhat improved with December rising to 12.83 but buyers were not inclined to follow up the advance and movements in consequence became rather slow and uninteresting.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.71 with a decline of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges

October (12.89/12.89)	12.70/12.70
December (12.99/12.99)	12.81/12.79
January (13.01/13.00)	12.89/12.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American October (6.83)	6.78
American December (6.78)	6.73
Egyptian October (7.80)	7.57
Egyptian November (7.32)	7.30

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Broach A.M. was quoted around Rs. 212-12 at 10-0 p.m. when New York futures were about 3 points down.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool—
Liverpool New York October 143 at Cross Rate 5.00 7/8

Bombay Liverpool—
Broach A/M 1935 215 Liverpool May 6.68 Rs. 76 at Exchange 1/8

Bombay New York—
Broach A/M 1935 215 New York May 12.97 Rs. 72 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.00 7/8

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 19th day of September 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY

(B.T.)

Apr-May 1934-35	Rs. 215
10-30	Rs. 214/8
12-30	Rs. 213/12
2-30	Rs. 213/4
4-30	Rs. 213

Highest Rs. 215

Lowest Rs. 213

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 64 1/8, December at 68, and March at 70 5/8. The market showed lack of buying power and prices fell off on liquidation and speculative selling influenced by unfavourable advices from outside.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 19.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 52 1/2 and May at 51 1/4. The market was very quiet with nothing important doing. Prices eased on commission house selling and realising.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept. 19.

Chicago oats opened quiet but steady with December at 52 1/2 and May at 51 7/8. Trading was dull and featureless with traders generally holding off.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 89 5/8 but general absence of buying rendered the market listless with practically nothing important doing.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 19.

Argentine linseed opened easy with November option at 13.01 owing to favourable crop reports which induced liquidation and outside selling. The quotation for November at noon stood at 13.00 with general lack of interest and trading extremely dull.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (2228 3/4 buyers 2229 sellers) 2228 3/4 buyers 2229 sellers. Steady. Lead (210 1/4 buyers. No sellers.) 210 5/16 buyers. No sellers quiet. Electrolytic Copper (230 1/4 to 230 3/4) 230 3/16 to 230 7/16. Glasgow Iron (270) 270

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16) 7 3/8 paid and sellers. Oct-Dec. (7 3/8) 7 7/16 paid and value ers.

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct. old crop (214 1/8) 214 1/8 value. Dunlop Sept-Oct. (216 3/4) 218 3/4. Lightning Sept-Oct. (215 1/2) 215 1/2

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-1

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept. (211 3/4) 211 3/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept. (211 9/16) 211 1/2 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (210 1/2) 210 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandel Oct. (210 7/16) 210 9/16 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

CLOSING PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Wheat September	3 10 9
Wheat January	3 14 9
Wheat May	3 14 9

The tone was weak.
Linseed September 6 3 9
Linseed January 6 4 6
The tone was quiet.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES

First Day

The following cable information has been received by a well known Bombay firm from their Liverpool friends: "Wool offered 4,150 bales and withdrawn 2,425 bales. Good demand medium low slightly dearer. Better sort barely maintained."

WOOL SALES

In the good selection there was keen competition between Britain and France. Germans buyers were absent. Prices were fully 5 to 10 per cent lower.

Greasy inferior to over age. Lower (0-4 1/2) 0-5 1/2
Higher (1-4) 1-2 1/2
Scoured inferior to average. Lower (0-7 1/2) 0-6 1/2
Higher (2-1 1/2) 1-1

BOMBAY SUGAR

Ready Java Rs. 13-9-3.
S. S. Carigano Rs. 3-13-3.
S. S. Hatarana Rs. 3-13-3.
S. S. Sumatra Rs. 3-12-6.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 3-12-6.

Shipment Aug-Sept. Rs. 3-12-6.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 3-12-6.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 3-14-6.
Purtabpur Rs. 13-12.
Saraya Rs. 14-1.
African Rs. 13-11.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

FURTHER SHARP ADVANCE IN INDIAN AND OTHER LOANS

Sharp Decline In Linseed On Poor Argentine Advices

FIRM TONE IN WALL STREET.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

On the Stock Exchange investment was again strong and an upward movement in giltedged securities was renewed vigorously. There was a further sharp advance in Indian loans. Japanese and Brazilians in addition to German loans improved substantially.

Appreciation in the market value of ten leading Giltedged securities this year is estimated at over 230 million sterling of which 81 1/2 million is represented by the 3 1/2 per cent war loan.

In the commodities market, wheat and maize both in London and Liverpool declined sharply due to poor Argentine advices and selling by tired bulls.

Cotton was quietly easier on favourable weather news and uncertainties of the American strike situation.

In copper the consumptive demand slightly improved.

Wall Street was firm.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 19.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 295 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 19.

Markets generally were very firm. Giltedged were a prominent feature and ruled strong and active. Industrials in general were generally quiet but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (280 7/8) 281 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2104) 2104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2111 5/8) 2111 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (2116) 2116 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (2105) 2105 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2112 1/2) 2112 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Traction (201 1/8) 201 1/8
International Holding (201 3/8) 201 3/8
Hydro Electric (201 4/8) 201 4/8
Landing Pass 5 per stock (2131) 2131
Inter Nickels (24 1/4) 24 1/4
Musical Industries (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (38-3) 38-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolworth New Ord (110-6) 112-0
Dunlop Rubber (49-9) 49-9
University Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 28-0
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (8) 8
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Camera 'A' (27 5/8) 27 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (129-4 1/2) 129-4 1/2
P and O S.N. Co. Defd. (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (87-6) 87-6
Bredrud Dyes (11-0) 11-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-6) 65-6
Courtauld Ordinary (47-0) 46-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-9) 9-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 9-9
Inter Nickels (21 1/4) 21 1/4
Tata Iron and Steel (4-9) 4-9
Tata Iron and Steel (210) 210

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (49 1/2) 49 1/2
L.M.S. Ord (22) 22
L.N.E.R. Defd (28 1/8) 28 1/8
Southern Defd (22 1/2) 22 1/2
Londing Pass 5 per stock (2131) 2131
London 'G' Stock (281) 281

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (27 1/8) 27 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (20 5/8) 20 5/8
U.S. Steel Common (20 3/8) 20 3/8
U.S. Steel Preference (20 7/8) 20 7/8

DACOITY AT CHEMBUR

Accused Gets Three Years

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, September 19.

A sentence of three years' hard labour was passed to-day by Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, on Chhannoo alias Ramdeo Badir, who was unanimously found guilty by the jury of having committed dacoity along with others in the house of Lakshman Raja Solanki at Wadavli (Chembur) and having removed gold and silver ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 700 on the night of November 19 last.

Chhannoo admitted having one previous conviction of theft.

Lalchand Ramkadam, who was charged with receiving stolen property, was found not guilty and acquitted by the Judge.

Mr. S. S. Kazi, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Chhannoo was defended by Mr. S. B. Deo.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 19.

3 per cent Indian Stock (281) 283
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (293 3/4) 295 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1938-56 (2112 3/4) 2115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1938-68 (2115 5/8) 2115 3/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (2107 1/4) 2107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1934-59) (2103 5/8) 2103 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1948-47 (2113 1/4) 2113 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (2109 1/4) 2109 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (23-0) 23-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (39-0) 38-0
Donoro Tea (56-3) 56-3

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-0) 26-0
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-3

MINING SHARES.

Nanddydrog (56-3) 56-3
Barna Corporation (12-3) 12-3
Rio Tinto (15 1/4) 15 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (52-6) 52-6
Rand Mine (141-3) 140-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-9) 38-9
Anglo Persian (45-7 1/2) 45-0
Burma Oil (82-0) 81-3
Mexican Eagle (7-1 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (220 5/8) 220 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (259-4 1/2) 259-4 1/2
Goldfield (188-9) 188-9
Moldor New (78-3) 76-3
Sub Nigel (221-3) 222-6
Spring Mines (151-3) 151-3
Union Corporation (143-9) 143-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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U.S. Steel Common (20 3/8) 20 3/8
U.S. Steel Preference (20 7/8) 20 7/8

"C" CLASS FOR COMMUNISTS

Government's New Policy

Of Classification

The General Secretary, Young Workers' League writes:—

Comrade Bharad, General Secretary, B.C.I. Railway Employees' Union, who was sentenced to 2 years' R.I. for sedition, has now been reduced to "C" class. He is an M. A., LL.B. of the Allahabad University, and is entitled to be in the "B" class "because of his education and mode of living"

The Government has lately adopted the policy of classifying all Communists as "C" class prisoners irrespective of whether they are entitled to a higher class or not. All the Labour leaders, who were sentenced in the last general strike, have been placed in "C" class in spite of the recommendations of the sentencing magistrates, placing them in "B" class.

The question arises: who then is entitled to "B" class?—Or has the Bombay Government revised the classification policy?

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 18.

Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	11
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	4
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	11
Amer Power Com	5
Amer Power Gold D	49
Amer Power 7 per cent P	14
Electric Bond Common	31
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	31
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	37
Consolidated Gas	25
Columbia Gas	25
Columbia Gas 5 per cent Pfd A	60
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	110
Western Union Telg	80 3/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	41 1/2
New York Central	19 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14 1/2
Erie R R	10
Pennsylvania R R	21 1/2
Union Pacific R R	36
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	13
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	73
Am Tobacco B	85
Dupont de Nemours	13
American Pacific	17
Alaska Juneau	112 3/4
Can Nat Rly. 1936	26
Bethlehem Steel	30 3/4
United States Steel	30 3/4
American Smelting	69
Noranda Mines	24
Int. Nickel of Canada	10 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 7/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Carro de Pasco Copper	26
International Harvester	26
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	27 1/2
General Motors	13
Packard Motor	12
General Electric	27 3/8
St. Oil of N Y	42
Phillips Petrol	15
Mid Con Petroleum	10
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	13 1/2
Plymouth Oil	8
American Radiator	19
Eaton Mfg	19 7/8
Chase Bank	19
National City Bank	19
San Life of Canada	205
Calumet Corp of Amr	29
General Foods	16
National Dairy	15
Remington Rand	8
Amr Locomotive	19
Goodyear Tyre	106
Can Nat Rly 1934	106
Total business	1/2 million.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 18.

December 1.20-01
March 1.92-01
May 1.96-01
July 1.99-01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 18

September 1.04 7/8
December 1.04 1/8-1/8s
May 1.04 3/8
July 1.04 3/8

LIVERPOOL WHEATS

Liverpool, Sept 18

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING IN COTTON

STABILIZATION BOARD TRANSFER OCTOBER LONGS TO MAY

Speculation Lacks Incentives

TRADING MARKET IN NEAR FUTURE

Bombay, Sept. 19. On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on trade buying but reacted later on Southern hedge selling and unfavourable conditions in the dry goods market.

There was some buying by the Government pool in May delivery but near months were easy on increased selling. The market opened at a rise of one point with December 12.99 and improved further by one point and December delivery reached the highest level of the day, 13.00.

At this level there was absence of any buying and prices gradually declined under increased hedge selling. Prices kept on declining throughout the day and a decline of 18 points was recorded from the highest level. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 8 points for near months while distant deliveries particularly July option closed at a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.95.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 12.93, per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points with January 9.76. There was little more price fixing by the trade. Prices declined on easier Egyptian and poor cotton in the afternoon prices improved on good Alexandria and good New York advices and trade calling but speculation was missing. Prices fluctuated within the range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 8 points at 7.07, per lb.

ket but do not anticipate any material decline.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York December highest 13.00 plus 0.05 (10-5 a.m.)

Lowest 12.82-09 (2-55 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 6.78 plus 0.05 (3-15 p.m.)

Lowest 6.73 plus 0.03 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: American cables slightly more bullish. Technical position improving. Some Wall Street buying October. Liquidation probable, otherwise think it advisable to commence buying.

Liverpool: Tone steadier but trading slow. Washington loans supporting influence but speculation lacks incentives to open bull commitments. Looks like continuance of trading conditions.

New York: Market eased on hedging. Local selling and liquidation. Trade bought on scale.

New York: There is a rumour that Stabilization Board transferred larger quantities of October longs to May. Large spot interests offer to buy cotton pool certificates 20 points off October less accumulated charges.

New York: Better weather and increased hedge sales. May purchases this morning believed to be for account of American Government pool. We would adopt a trading position with preference for purchases on all setbacks.

New York: Opening advance was attributed to Government lifting of hedge following sales of spot. Subsequent decline was due to hedge selling. Trading market.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:

Messrs. A. J. Buxton and Co. Hemelrick Dept. Liverpool cables: New York cables strike situation improving South more mills expected open.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from Liverpool Agents:

11-50 a.m.: Rather better tone also Egyptians.

8-40 p.m.: Market eased on increased hedging. Crop complaints increasing.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 5.11, January 5.10 and March 5.07.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

During the early part of the day the Egyptian cotton market was quiet but later on improved on higher Alexandria advices and better tone in New York. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 11 to 9 points and Spot Sakel cotton prices advanced 3 points at 8.14. Uppers futures closed 5 to 6 points higher and spot cotton prices improved 6 points at 7.20.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active on short covering. Sakels contracts closed at a rise of 19 to 22 points while Ashmouni futures closed at a rise of 23 to 25 points.

TRADING MARKET

Messrs. M & B Stern & Co. state:

According to a private cable from New York the non-interference by President Roosevelt in the strike is attributed to the pre-occupation of re-financing. Public opinion is against the strikers' demands and Southern owners expect a resumption of working by the majority of the mills during the coming week-end.

The Textile News states that Senator Bankhead has made fresh attempts to persuade President Roosevelt to expedite the consideration of the removal or the processing tax and failing its complete abolition he expects a substantial reduction. Mail advices state the Literary Digest forecast a workable majority of Democrats at the next election and political observers believe the President will continue his silver policy and will raise commodity prices by expansion of the industrial programme together with purchases of cotton and wheat for relief purposes during the winter.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials firmly believe that before the year-end prices will be around the 15 cent level. They state that though the Government are financing the current season's crop only from 20 to 30 lacs bales will probably be added to their present holding of 35 lacs bales owing to the keen competition amongst Bankers and Merchants to finance the balance. They also seem confident that the Bankhead Bill will be extended to next season limiting production to 10½ million bales.

Pending developments we continue to look for a trading mar-

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 18

October 1934	12.74-10
December 1934	12.83-08
January 1935	12.86-07
March 1935	12.93-08
May 1935	12.97-07
July 1935	13.04-02
Middling Spot	12.95-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 18.

October 1934	12.78-08
December 1934	12.85-11
January 1935	12.88-10
Middling Spot	12.93-09

NEW YORK.

New York, September 18.

October 1934	12.87
December 1934	12.97
January 1935	12.99
New York Noon Call	12.87
October 1934	12.87
December 1934	12.95
January 1935	12.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 18.

Bales.	
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Days' Exports to Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 18.

October 1934	6.88+05
December 1934	6.83
January 1935	6.84+05
March 1935	6.81+06
May 1935	6.80+06
July 1935	6.78+06
September 1935	6.76+05
October 1935	6.75+05
January 1936	6.74+05
March 1936	6.73+05
May 1936	6.72+05
July 1936	6.71+05
September 1936	6.68+05
January 1937	6.65+05
Middling Spot	7.07+03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 18.

SAKELARIDIS:

July 1934	7.92
October 1934	7.95
December 1934	7.96
January 1935	8.02
March 1935	8.08
May 1935	8.16
July 1935	8.21
September 1935	8.21
F. G. F. Spot	8.14

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Sept 19

Linseed September	6 3/4
Linseed May	6 4/6
Wheat September	3 11/9
Wheat January	3 14/6
Wheat May	4 1/9

KOMBAI CARDAMOM MARKET

Prices Firming

Kombai, Sept 19. The Secretary, Cardamom Krishnigars Sangam, Kombai telegraphs as under: Kombai Cardamom market report results of to-day's auction prices for thulam of 510 tolas, weight, argadele estate bulk Tharapadams 2 to 22, Malabar storepadams 23 to 24, Mysore 26 Sold 150 thulams. Stock's dear. Rains lagging. Stocks belittling. Market improving firm.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy, scattered showers. In Florida.

Central: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

West: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 16/17th September 2,674 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 36,654 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 21,570 bales

Increase 15,084 bales

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept 19. The local bullion market was dull with a narrow business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai advices were unchanged and there was no disposition to operate. Prices were more or less stationary.

Rhadvir delivery 60 4 0

Ready gold 60 6 6

Rhadvir delivery 34 14 0

Also delivery 34 15 0

LONDON METALS.

London, September 18.

Copper Braziers .. 40-1/4

Yellow Metal .. 34-1/8

Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 12-5/8

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. 16-3/4

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B. .. 228-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 18.

Rupes Paper 3-1/2 per cent. 67-1/2

Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later 81-3/4

Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later 84-1/2

Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 .. 112-3/4

Consols 2-1/2 per cent. 80-7/8

Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 .. 104

War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 .. 105-1/8

Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 .. 116

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 112-5/8

Chartered Bank of L. A. and China .. 15-3/4

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) .. 135-1/2

National Bank of India .. 66-5/8

P. & O. Banking Corporation. 10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool September 18.

BROACH

Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.36
Fine (Good Staple)	5.41
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.56
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.21
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.36
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.51

BENGAL

Good	3.23
Fine	3.33
Superfine	3.43

SCINDE

Good	3.43
Fine	3.53
Superfine	3.63

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 18

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	481 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	494 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	2107 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	2112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	2115 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	2113 1/4
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/38	2106 5/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/35	2104 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1934/34	2101 5/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 19.

B C RATE

T T D D 1/8

LONDON BANKS

Selling T T D D 1/8 3/2 Sept-Jan

Selling T T 1/8 Feb-May

Selling T T 1/8 3/2 June-Dec 35

Buying T T 1/8 3/2 Sept

Buying D D 1/8 3/2 Sept-Dec

Buying 3 mos 1/8 5/32 Sept-Dec

Buying 3 mos 1/8 1/8 Jan-March

NEW YORK B C RATE

T T 263 1/2

Banks selling T T 263 1/2

Banks buying T T 264 1/2

PARIS

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA

Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN

Banks selling T T 79 1/2

Banks buying T T 79

HONGKONG

Banks selling D D 105 3/4

SHANGHAI

Banks selling D D 95 1/2

SINGAPORE

Banks selling D D 137 1/4

BERLIN

Banks selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE

New York/London 5.00 7/8 18th instant

Shanghai/London 1/5 1/16 19th instant

Japan/London 1/2 3/8 19th instant

Java/London 7.25 1/2 18th instant

London/Paris 75.08 18th instant

London/Antwerp 21.05 18th instant

London/Switzerland 15.15 3/4 18th instant

London/Ireland 57.58 18th instant

London/Berlin 12.38 18th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 18th instant

London/Stockholm 5.00 11/16 18th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 18th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.

Gold 47-5 1/2 17th instant 27-0 8

18th instant

Silver London—Ready 2 3/4 17th instant

2 1/4 18th instant

Silver London Forward 21 13/16 17th instant

21 13/16 18th instant

Silver New York Ready 49 3/8 17th instant

49 3/8 18th instant

London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent

17th instant 11/16 per cent 18th instant

London discounts 6 mos 15/16 per cent

17th instant 15/16 per cent 18th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.

1 year 1 1/2 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bengal Superfine	139/42
Bengal Fine	139/29
Bengal F.G.	114/19
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138/29
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	114/19
Wardha-Bilgiri	137/19
Nagpur Narver	136/19
Pundhurna	187/189
Yeotmal	186/187
Arvi	185/187
Ellichpur	185/187
Amroli-Berar	184/185
Khamnag	184/185
Mulkapur	175/177
Khandesh	172/74
Jalna/Sallu	173/75
Burwah Sanavad	177/182
Broach Fine	209/11
Punjab/American	219/21
Punjab/American mix	209/14
Cambodia	274/79
Miraj/Sangli	204/09
Compta Good	199/204
Babalot	184/189
Kampala	346
Buega	344
Jinja	341
Manza	336

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Since 1st September.

In full pressed—Bales

Yesterday This year.

Khandesh	5 741
Central India	24 709
Barri and Nagar	985 798
Hyderabad-Gaonrai	68 207
Berar	258 1,971
Central Provinces	49 657
Total Comras	699 4,983
Dholera	122 4,373
N-W Provinces	107 107
Rajputana	437
Sind-Punjab	279 3,519
Broach	289
Compta & Dharwar	3,479
Western-Northern	122 4,373
Tinnivelly & Cambodia	100 5,140
Persian	946
American	1,185
Egyptian and African	2,857 12,439
Total	3,500 40,254

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Sept.

In full pressed—Bales

Yesterday This year.

Europe	2,281 9,063
Japan and China	1,771 20,969
Coast Ports	228 828
Up-country by Rail	7,712
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	512
Total	4,845 45,102

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales

Receipts to date 18-9-34	184-35 1933-34
Receipts Yesterday 18-9-34	705000 1179000
Exports to date 18-9-34	462000 950000
Stock at Ports 18-9-34	2564000 3109000
Stock Interior Towns	1219000 1152000
Stock Liverpool 14-9-34	673000 615000
Visible Supply 14-9-34	5311000 6393000
Quantity in Sight 14-9-34	921000 1396000
Quantity out of Sight 14-9-34	935000 1548000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

50 Mysore	78 4
200 New Great	151 14
100 Gosmanshahi	72 8
100 Phoenix	308 4
25 Sasoon Silk	40 0
1000 Sholapur	270 0
50 Simplex	208 2
100 Swadeshi	208 2
100 Swan	67 8
25 Tata	9 12
1000 Vishnu	1,420 0
1000 Western	827 8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 18.

T. T. London on—	£
Berlin	12.38
Amsterdam	7.29-1/2
Brussels	21.05-1/4
Madrid	36.19
Milan	27.68
Berne	15.15-3/4
Prague	75.03
Paris	118.75
T. T. London on New York	5.00-11/16
Closing cross rate	5.00-11/16

LONDON SILVER.

London, September 18.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot .. 21-3/4

Forward .. 21-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, September 18.

Gold bars Fine per oz. 47-0/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Following a decline of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 214-12 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 214-4 on tired long liquidation. As pointed out before the general sentiment is against the market and there is less disposition to buying.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 6 points and later on was quoted 7 points down. There was some hedge selling in Liverpool against outside growths and reports regarding the strike in mills in America were unfavourable. The local market remained weak and Broach A/M delivery declined to Rs. 212/12. The local market will close on Saturday at 3 p.m. The market closed to-day at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 213 8 0

Omra D/J 186 0 0

Bengal D/J 151 0 0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

300 Langli and Co. Hani 12 off	
100 Japan T and Co. Palej 215	
100 Narsi Naghi Akola 1 off	
100 Narsi Naghi Akot 1 off	
100 Narsi Naghi Hani 10 off	
100 B. Majji Hani 13 off	
51 P. Crystal Venchias 175	
84 A. H. Diyah Nesmeh 174	
51 A. H. Diyah Nesmeh 165	
23 A. Damodar Jamodhpur 159 1/4	
110 Japan T and Co. Wan 197	
200 Sapuri Mill Bukhedi 125 on	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.

Bengal Superfine	139/42
Bengal Fine	139/29
Bengal F.G.	114/19
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138/29
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	114/19
Wardha-Bilgiri	137/19
Nagpur Narver	136/19
Pundhurna	187/189
Yeotmal	186/187
Arvi	185/187
Ellichpur	185/187
Amroli-Berar	184/185
Khamnag	184/185
Mulkapur	175/177
Khandesh	172/74
Jalna/Sallu	173/75
Burwah Sanavad	177/182
Broach Fine	209/11
Punjab/American	219/21
Punjab/American mix	209/14
Cambodia	274/79
Miraj/Sangli	204/09
Compta Good	199

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1934

"No Hardship To The Community" Strike Was In Furtherance Of An Industrial Dispute, Says Defence Counsel

This prosecution was launched because Government objected to four of the 20 demands sent by Mr. Joshi and not because the strike of April last was illegal, was the argument advanced by Mr. B. R. Ambedkar when he addressed the Court on behalf of the defence at the resumed hearing of the Trade Disputes Case before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday.

The accused in the case are: Messrs. A. A. Alwe, V. B. Karnik, B. T. Ranadive, K. N. Joglekar, R. S. Nimbkar, Abdul Majid, S. C. Mhapanker and Miss Maniben Kara.

The four demands to which the prosecution took objection were the unemployment insurance and maternity benefit recognition of trade unions in Indian States, release of all political prisoners and repeal of repressive laws, as these did not form part of the trade dispute, within the meaning of Section 6 of the Indian Trade Disputes Act.

Dr. Ambedkar contended that there were two issues in the case:—(1) who declared the strike and (2) whether the strike was illegal. As regards the first issue, he admitted that the strike was declared by the first accused Mr. Alwe.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on behalf of the first accused Mr. A. A. Alwe arguing the case said that, although the accused were placed on a joint trial in which the charge was common and the evidence was the same, he would like to point out that the accused were not a joint family, much less a happy family. They had their differences. It was difficult therefore, to base his arguments in defence of the first accused only.

The main points for consideration in the case were, whether the accused declared the strike in April last and secondly whether the strike was illegal, within the meaning of section 16 of the Indian Trade Disputes Act. He would confine his arguments, Dr. Ambedkar said, on these two points, and whatever arguments he advanced would apply to all the accused in the case.

Accused's Admission.
As far as the first accused was concerned, Dr. Ambedkar stated, he has admitted that he declared the strike. So that his task was to disprove the contention of the prosecution that the strike was illegal.

Counsel submitted that in order to rebut the prosecution story, it was first necessary to determine the following issues:—

(a) Was the object of the strike other than the furtherance of a trade dispute in the textile industry in which the strikers were engaged?

(b) Was the strike designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community?

(c) Was the strike designed or calculated through the infliction of such hardship to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action.

(d) And could such compulsion reasonably be expected as a consequence of the strike.

Dr. Ambedkar said that the prosecution based their case on the relevancy of four of the 20 demands passed at the All-India Textile Workers' Conference, and contended that these demands were not in furtherance of the trade dispute.

Definition Of Trade Dispute.
Counsel submitted that the definition of "trade dispute" in the Act was that the dispute must be in regard to the terms of employment between the employers and the employed. In this case there was no doubt whatever on the evidence led by the prosecution itself that there was such a dispute. Rao Saheb Patwardhan had stated that the textile mills in Bombay formed one industry, and that there had been trade disputes even prior to the strike of April last. The only ground on which the prosecution

appears to have been launched, therefore, counsel said, was the inclusion of the four demands to which objection has been taken. Otherwise the strike of April last would have been legal and proper.

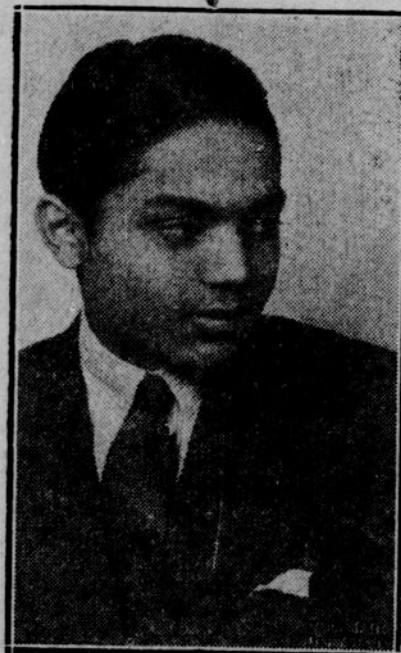
Continuing his arguments on the 20 demands Dr. Ambedkar said that no resolution was passed by the Joint Strike Committee that these demands should be forwarded to Government. The resolution was passed at the All India Textile Workers' Conference and it was Mr. Joshi who sent to Government the resolution containing the 20 demands.

Mr. Ambedkar continuing said that the prosecution case was that the strike was called to attain all the 20 demands, but the case for the defence was that the strike was called for securing a restoration of wages and for stopping rationalisation as it entailed unemployment. The prosecution had failed to prove that the strike was called for the purpose of attaining all the 20 demands, as Mr. Nariman had also pointed out that during the negotiations, there was only a talk of the restoration of cuts.

After citing several authorities to support his contention that the strike was legal and that it was in furtherance of an industrial dispute, Mr. Ambedkar argued on the language of the Act itself. He stated that the legislature had specially introduced the word "the community" and not "community" so that the hardship may be on all and not on a particular section of people. The prosecution had failed to substantiate that there was prolonged and severe hardship to the community as contemplated by the section. This alone he said was sufficient to enable the defence to contend to prevail. Then again there was a great deal of difference between the use of the words "coercion" and "compulsion." In the original bill, the word was coercion, but this had been deleted by the Committee to which the Bill was referred and for some reason or other best known to them they had introduced the word "Compulsion." The latter was more forcible and it was for the prosecution to prove that the strike had been brought about by "compulsion" and not "coercion" as they had attempted to do.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.
In conclusion, Mr. Ambedkar said that this was the first case of its kind, and whatever the finding the Court arrived at, it would lay down a precedence, and therefore he very earnestly urged that the Court should weigh the facts very carefully and arrive at a verdict which would be of the utmost importance to labour in India.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.



Mr. Ramanbhai E. Amin, son of Raj Ratna Bhailal D. Amin, Managing Agent and Director of the Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., of Bombay and Baroda returned from Germany on Wednesday by the s.s. "Conte Verde". He took special practical training for a period of four years by attending a technical college in Germany as well as by working in various large machine-making industries to attain first-class working knowledge for designing, constructing and making various types of machines.

TUNGANS STILL HOLDING OUT

More Chinese Troops Arrive
In Kashgar

SIMLA, Sept. 19. The latest news from Kashgar indicate that 1,000 more Chinese troops arrived and several aeroplanes from Aksu held demonstrations.

According to an earlier report the Tungans are still holding out. —United Press.

"ABHYUDAYA" CONCEPT OF COURT CASE

Editor And Printer Tender
Apologies

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19. In connection with the contempt of court proceedings against Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, editor, and Babu Gayaprasad, printer of the Abhyudaya, in respect of an article on certain proceedings before the Joint Magistrate's Court, both filed apologies to-day, but as notices had not been served on others concerned in the case, its disposal was adjourned to a later date. —A. P.

VICTORY FOR TONGA DRIVERS

Lahore Strike Called Off

LAHORE, Sept. 19. The majority of the grievances of the tonga-drivers having been redressed, the strike was called off after three days. This decision was announced by Mr. M. A. Ghani, President of the Tonga Drivers' Union, at a public meeting held outside the Delhi Gate this evening. The authorities having taken a sympathetic attitude a settlement was arrived at and the terms of settlement were read at the meeting amidst great enthusiasm. —United Press.

HYDERABAD NOBLEMAN DEAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 19. Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, a veteran nobleman of the State, died at 8-15 this morning at the advanced age of 85. —A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR LOVERS TO HANG

Appeal In Vain Against
Death Sentence In
High Court

Ganpati Auti of Ahmednagar District who was done to death by his wife Godi and her paramour Kisanappa, appealed against the death sentence in the Bombay High Court. The lovers cleverly contrived to conceal their crime by a ruse, but their attempt proved unsuccessful.

Seeing that the husband was an impediment in their love, the two accused smashed his skull as he was sleeping, and then knocked down the wall over his dead body which was thus covered over with debris of bricks and mortar. The lovers then spread the story that the victim was killed by the collapse of the wall.

The police on investigation found it a suspicious case, and succeeded in proving that the man was murdered by the two lovers. The Sessions Judge in sentencing both of them to death observed that this was a brutal and deliberate murder, and the sex of the first accused did not entitle her to leniency.

Sentence Confirmed.

In confirming the death sentence, Mr. Justice Murphy observed that it was time that ordinarily a woman was not awarded the extreme penalty where there were extenuating circumstances. But in the present case there were no grounds on which the court could legally show leniency to her.

Mr. Justice Sen concurred. Mr. V. D. Kamat appeared for the first appellant and Mr. C. H. Carden Noyd with Mr. J. G. Rele for the second appellant.

PROTEST AGAINST PANCHA'S DECISION

Property Question Leads
Jain To Fast

NAGPUR, Sept. 19. Looking wan and emaciated and speaking in a low voice, Gulabchand Lunbad, an Oswal Marwari Jain who is observing a fast, said to-day in an interview: "The present ordeal will continue so long as Providence does not will otherwise." For the last thirteen days he has been maintaining himself on water.

REASONS FOR FAST.
Explaining his reasons Gulabchand stated that the fast was undertaken as a mark of protest against the failure of the Panchas of the community to take action on his representations regarding his deceased uncle's property valued at several thousands of rupees.

CIVIL COURT DECISION.
Gulabchand is the resident of Pasta village in East Khandesh and is aged 45. It is stated that his representation to the Panchas in respect of property consisting of gold as well as cash was a sequel to a civil court decision against him. —A. P.

EMERGENCY CUT FOR GOVT. SERVANTS

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad Municipality held recently it was resolved that the general emergency cut applied by Government should be made applicable to Mr. Malik, Municipal Engineer whose services have been taken on loan from Government.

Sometimes back the Bombay Government had asked the local Municipality that though the services of Mr. Malik have been more or less a Government servant and the emergency cut should, therefore, be applied to him. The Municipality then replied that as it has not cut the salaries of Municipal servants it was not advisable to cut the salary of Mr. Malik alone.

The Bombay Government have now decided and communicated to the local Municipality that the general emergency cut should be applied to Mr. Malik from 28-3-34. —United Press.



Mr. Tikamdas Wadhmal, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, is the first person to be elected as the Mayor of Karachi. The head of the Karachi Municipality was formerly called president but under the New Karachi Municipal Act passed by the Bombay Legislative Council last year his designation has been changed.

KHADI CLAUSE IMPRACTICABLE

Mahatma's Ultimatum Will
Suppress Freedom Of
Opinion

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19. A feeling of deep concern at Gandhi's proposed retirement from the Congress mingled with the heightened conviction of the greatness of the man who made the statement, has been expressed by the local papers commenting on his statement this morning.

"Here is a fresh evidence," writes the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika,' "that in dealing with him the world has to deal with a man who is remarkably great in every fibre of his being and who towers heads over shoulders, over everyone else. The spirit of service, the insatiable thirst for truth and a burning anxiety to avoid what may give an idea that he is a hindrance rather than a help to the natural growth of the Congress is visible in every word of his statement."

The papers appeals to Gandhi to consider the limitation of his fellowmen and remain in the national organisation at least as an adviser and inspirer, if not as an active leader.

Accept the Challenge.
The "Forward" advises those who openly or secretly worked to compel Gandhi to challenge them to accept the challenge now assuring the Congress and the country that they are fully prepared to accept the responsibility.

The "Advance" while acknowledging the validity of his philosophy behind the statement points out that the Khadi Clause is likely to introduce practical difficulties and affect and undermine the Congress strength, and also says that Mahatma's intention to retire in the event of non-acceptance by the Congress of his amendments makes an irresistible personal appeal which would suppress freedom of opinion in the Congress organisation. —United Press.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Why Mr. Kidwai Resigned

ALLAHABAD, By Mail. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai who desired that the provincial Congress Committee should decide not to participate in the Assembly elections in view of the reactionary manifesto of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the unsatisfactory constitution of the Board, has tendered his resignation from the secretaryship of the provincial Congress Committee to which he was re-elected. He arrived from Wardha and on arrival here went in

Counsel Withdraws From Case Under Sarda Act

His Allegations Against Complainant

A sensational turn was given to the case under the Sarda Act, against Goswami Gokulnathji, a local Vaishnavite high priest at the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday.

Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, Bar-at-Law, Counsel for the complainant Mr. Furanchand L. Shroff, a broker, at the outset of the hearing wished to withdraw from the conduct of the case, and alleged that he was obliged to do so on account of very strong suspicions he had about the honesty of the complainant in launching the case.

The Court granted him permission to withdraw from the case. The Court also passed orders demanding that the complainant should execute a bond for Rs. 100 as required by the Act upon which processes would be issued to Goswami Gokulnathji Maharaj, the Mahant of Balakrishna Mandir, Bhuleswar, his eldest son Shri Krishnaji Wanjil, Chandulal Bhargawa, a priest and Mr. P. Krishna Shastri of Cocanada, whose daughter was married in February last to Gopinathji, the third son of Goswami Gokulnathji.

Breach Of Act Alleged.
The accused, it will be remembered, are charged with contravening the provisions of the Sarda Act, by arranging or assisting in the marriage of Gopinathji, son of Gokulnathji and Jankibai, daughter of Mr. P. Krishna Shastri at Bhuleswar, Bombay, on February 9, 1934, as the bridegroom was only 17 1/2 years old at the time and the bride only 12 years, 10 months.

Earlier in the hearing on Tuesday, Mr. Leeladhar, a mehta working under Gokulnathji, testified the horoscope of Gopinathji, which corroborated the age specified by the complainant. When the hearing was resumed after lunch, Mr. Kolaskar, prosecution counsel who was absent at the Court earlier in the day, sprang a surprise by requesting for permission to withdraw from the case.

Counsel alleged that at the former hearing, he came to know that information regarding the complaint had been circulated to the newspapers by the complainant without his knowledge, and that the same had been given currency in some newspapers at that incomplete stage through the efforts of the complainant, and this in spite of a wish expressed by the authorities of the Court to the contrary.

Explanation Recorded.
Mr. Kolaskar, before proceeding further, wished to place on record this explanation and Court accordingly absolved from all blame for the lapse. Mr. Kolaskar then alleged that he came to know last evening of a certain letter in hands of Mr. L. R. Tairse written by Mr. Amrithlal D. S. Editor of the 'How deru' "Sun" which, in his opinion, made him suspect the motives of the complainant in launching the case.

He therefore did not wish to continue any longer with the conduct of the case.

Mr. Kolaskar was informed the Court, that he could withdraw from the case without making any of these allegations to which he replied that he was merely giving his reasons for withdrawal.

Complainant's Assurance.
The complainant Mr. Shroff then assured the Court that there was nothing dishonest about the case as alleged by counsel, and added that he prepared to explain every allegation made against him.

The Court then recorded withdrawal of Mr. Kolaskar passed orders directing the complainant to execute a bond of Rs. 100 and deposit a like sum as security as a preliminary to the case, as per provisions of the Act.

Upon his complying with the order within a week, processes would be issued upon the four accused requiring them to explain why they should not be prosecuted under the Act.

ALLEGED CURRENCY CROOKS TRAPPED

Accused Person Says Gang
Is Spread All Over
Country

LUCKNOW, Sept. 19. After two months' vigorous investigation, the Lucknow C.I.D. has succeeded in arresting three persons alleged to be ring leaders of a gang which is credited with ingeniously changing 5 rupee and 10 rupee notes into those of 50 and 100 rupees respectively and employing still cleverer methods to pass them off as genuine currency.

Harischandra, one of the arrested persons who was placed before Khan Bahadur Mohammed Bashir Siddiqui, City Magistrate, Lucknow, stated that members of the gang were spread all over India and were carrying on their activities undetected.

It is expected that acting upon the clues furnished by Harischandra's statement the police will capture other members of the gang who are still at large. —A. P.

"ABSOLUTELY BASELESS REPORT"

Secretaries Say No Action
Is To Be Taken Against
Allahabad Congress

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 19. In a press statement Mr. Lala Bahadur, Secretary of District Congress Committee and Mr. Saligram Jaiswal, the Secretary of Town Congress Committee con-

tradict the "Associated Press" message from Allahabad about the possibility of disciplinary action to be taken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel against the Allahabad Congress Committee and characterise it as "absolutely baseless."

No one connected with these committees had any information of such intended action. Their resolutions are perfectly in order of the constitutional position accepted by the Provincial Committee itself. —United Press.